Daily Report
East Asia

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Japan

SDP Chairwoman Doi Announces Resignation

OW2106083991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Friday announced her resignation from the leading opposition party's top post.

Doi announced her resignation at a meeting of the party's three top executives.

Her successor will be chosen at an extraordinary party convention scheduled for July 30 and 31.

Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe is tipped as the strongest candidate to replace Doi.

Doi, a 62-year-old scholar-turned politician, was elected the nation's first female leader of a major political party in September 1986, following a major SDP setback in simultaneous elections for both houses of the Diet in July that year.

The SDP, then known as the Japan Socialist Party, won a major victory in the House of Councillors elections in July 1989 due partly to her personal popularity among the people, especially female voters.

The 1989 victory by the SDP and other opposition parties broke the Liberal Democratic Party's hold on the majority in the 252-seat upper house.

The SDP, however, suffered a major loss in nationwide local elections in April this year.

Doi had implied she would step down to take responsibility for the election loss but not until measures to reform the largest oppostion party had been drafted.

On Thursday, the SDP Central Executive Committee approved a draft reform plan calling for major changes in the party's basic policies on defense, energy, and external affairs.

The reform plan, which will be submitted to the party convention in July, calls for recognizing the existence of the Self-Defense Forces for the first time and then working to reorganize the forces.

Soviet IMF Associate Membership Suported

OW2106044891 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] A senior Finance Ministry official disclosed that Japan will actively support the Soviet Union's application for associate membership in the International Monetary Fund at the G-7 meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors to be held in London from 23 June in order to assist the USSR's economic reform. This official said that in the upcoming G-7 meeting, Soviet associate membership in the IMF is scheduled to be discussed. The fact that the IMF will be able to advise the USSR, and that closer relations will develop between the IMF and the Soviet Union is an important thing. He disclosed that in order to assist economic reform in the Soviet Union, Japan is willing to actively support Soviet associate membership in the IMF in the upcoming G-7 meeting. However, he also said that conditions are not ripe for full-fledged financial aid to the USSR through the IMF. For the time being, Japanese assistance to the USSR should be limited to advise on reforms and technical aid.

Keidanren Supports Providing USSR Aid

OW2106094791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said Friday Japan should join Western nations in providing aid to the Soviet Union.

Hiraiwa was commenting on the London summit of seven major industrialized nations and a meeting of finance ministers and central bank chiefs of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations in London on Sunday.

The meetings are expected to discuss aid to the Soviet Union among other major topics.

Hiraiwa said Japan should agree to provide aid to the Soviet Union as far as possible, if asked to do so at the summit.

He said Japan should, for example, give technical aid to the Soviet Union while maintaining its policy of linking economics with politics.

Under that policy, Japan has declined to give large-scale aid to the Soviet Union until its territorial disputes with Moscow are settled.

Hiraiwa said Japan should not stand apart from Western nations on the aid question, adding this might lead to Japan becoming isolated by other industrial nations.

Tokyo Partially Lifts South African Sanctions

OW2106015891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0138 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—The Japanese Government formally decided Friday at a regular Cabinet session to partially lift sanctions against South Africa in response to Pretoria's repeal of the last legal pillar of apartheid, government officials said.

The government will immediately resume issuing tourist visas to South Africans, stop advising Japanese tourists against visiting the country, and lift a ban on government officials taking international flights on South African Airways, the officials said.

The Japanese action follows the South African Parliament's decision Monday to abolish the population registration act.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama proposed the changes at the Cabinet meeting, saying the government should review sanctions on personnel exchanges with a view to supporting procedures toward a free and democratic system in South Africa, officials said.

Nakayama also said the government will not ban sports exchanges if South African teams are made up without segregation.

The government apparently paved the way for a South African presence at the World Athletics Championships starting in Tokyo on August 23.

But other economic sanctions against Pretoria will be continued, including the ban on all direct investment by Japanese companies, until further concessions are made, such as the release of all political prisoners, the officials said.

The government will consider the timing of lifting economic sanctions, taking into account South Africa's implementation of democratic and civil rights measures, and the responses of other western nations, they said.

In a statement Friday, Nakayama called for further efforts toward a peaceful settlement of apartheid issues through negotiations.

Nakayama Comments on Restrictions

BK2106022291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0207 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 (AFP)—The Japanese Government will lift restrictions on personnel exchanges with South Africa in tourism, culture, and education, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Friday. The decision, which took effect immediately after Mr. Nakayama's announcement, followed South African moves toward abolishing apartheid.

"The government decided to lift restrictions on issuing visas for South African people and on visits to South Africa by Japanese people," Mr. Nakayama said in a statement issued after a cabinet meeting.

Diplomatic and economic restrictions—including a ban on direct investment and limits on trade—imposed in 1969 in protest of South Africa's racial segregation policy remain in effect.

Mr. Nakayama said Japan welcomed South African moves to abolish apartheid and wanted to promote peaceful processes toward a democratic regime in Pretoria. He said Japan also decided to remove restrictions on the use of South African aircraft by Japanese Government officials but would not lift a ban on sports exchanges between the two countries.

Japan has consular-level diplomatic ties with Pretoria but does not have full-scale relations, including the exchange of ambassadors. Japan might consider establishing ambassadorial relations with South Africa, depending on further progress in Pretoria, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Consulate, ANC Mission React to Sanction Move

OW2106102491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Japan's relaxation of sports and cultural sanctions against South Africa was welcomed here Friday by the South African Consulate, but received cooly by the African National Congress (ANC) Tokyo mission.

The ANC "took note" of the Japanese Government's decision to lift restrictions on sports exchanges with non-racial organizations, but urged Japan to bar South Africa from the World Track and Field Championships slated for Tokyo this summer.

South African athletes should not be invited to the meet unless "all South Africans have equal facilities and rights," the ANC mission said in a statement.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) and other sports bodies have cited the abolishment of apartheid laws, repealed Monday, and formation of nonracial sports groups as conditions for South Africa's readmission into international competitions.

The ANC applauded Japan's decision to maintain economic sanctions against South Africa, and urged Tokyo to maintain the restrictions on direct investments and imports of certain products until all political prisoners are released.

"Compared with what the European Community did, this is less damaging," ANC Tokyo Representative Jerry Matsila said in a telephone interview.

The EC lifted a ban on investment in South Africa in April.

The South African Consulate welcomed the partial lifting of sanctions and called for timely progress on removing economic restrictions.

"It is hoped that the normalization of relations will occur sooner rather than later," the South African Consulate said in a statement.

Both sides said the relaxation of restrictions on sports exchange and tourism was symbolic, and would have little substantial impact on bilateral relations.

With Friday's cabinet decision, Japan became the first country to loosen restrictions on sports exchanges in the aftermath of South African Parliament's historic vote to cancel key apartheid legislation.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto told reporters that remaining sanctions would be removed only after all political prisoners are released, there is progress on a new post-apartheid constitution, and Pretoria wins international approval of its efforts to end apartheid.

Hashimoto Leaves for G-7 Meeting in London

OW2106054191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto left Tokyo Friday for London to attend a meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations on Sunday.

Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno will depart later in the afternoon, central bank officials said.

BOJ Governor Departs for London G-7 Meeting

OW2106083891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno left for London on Friday afternoon to attend a meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations there Sunday.

Mieno is scheduled to return home next Tuesday.

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto left earlier in the day to attend the G-7 meeting.

Kaifu Positive Toward Joining CSCE

OW2106064391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0625 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Friday expressed a positive stance toward joining the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

"I welcome CSCE's move calling for Japan to join the body," Kaifu told reporters at his official residence.

He said he welcomes the idea of improving relations with the CSCE in a global framework.

On Wednesday, Italy formally proposed at a CSCE foreign ministers' meeting that Japan be admitted to the European body as an associate member.

Italy's proposal will probably be discussed at the group's Helsinki summit meeting next March, CSCE sources said.

Tokyo To Host African Development Conference

OW2106103691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Japan plans to hold a summit conference of African leaders in Tokyo in 1993 to discuss development, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

"We consider the idea of hosting a conference in 1993 with a view to discussing with the African nations the problems related to development in Africa," Acting Spokesman Sadaaki Numata told foreign correspondents.

The spokesman said Japan plans to hold a preparatory meeting in Tokyo at the level of senior officials in 1992.

Officials said that the countries to be invited are those from the Sub-Saharan part of the continent, but the countries are yet to be decided.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe, speaking later to Japanese reporters, indicated that the announcement of the proposed conference was timed to coincide with the government's decision earlier in the day to partially lift sanctions against South Africa.

He said Japan wanted to counter any accusations that it selfishly aims to develop business ties with South Africa, while not paying equal attention to the needs of the rest of Africa.

Numata, meanwhile, hailed the trend in Africa in the direction of democratization and structural adjustment policies centered on the introduction of the principles of a market economy.

"At present, Africa is in a period of great change, both in political and econmic fields," he said. "Japan, for its part, would like to encourage these favorable changes in Africa."

Japanese assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa has increased fivefold over the last decade to some 1.04 billion dollars in 1989, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Economy Grows 11.2 Percent in First Quarter

OW2106105691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0914 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—The Japanese economy remains on a steady expansionary path, supported by strong capital and consumer spending, the Bank of Japan (BOJ) said Friday.

In its latest monthly economic review, the central bank described the economy as by and large healthy, with little noticeable change in major indexes.

Two significant indexes, the BOJ's quarterly survey of business sentiment and growth in gross national product in the January-March period, pointed to the continued vigor of the economy.

Japan's economy grew at a whopping annual rate of 11.2 percent in the first quarter and the central bank's so-called "Tankan" report showed business confidence still strong.

Industrial production retains momentum and corporate capital spending as well as individual consumption is still brisk, the BOJ said in the report.

The tight labor market shows no signs of a major easing, it added.

The housing sector, however, shows some weakness, it noted.

New housing starts declined 18.9 percent in April from a year earlier.

But a BOJ official briefing reporters said housing activity is unlikely to continue falling for long and will probably pick up in several months.

Prices remain tamed. Wholesale prices during the first 10 days of June remained flat from the previous 10 days and were up only 0.6 percent from a year earlier.

The principal concern for Japanese economic bureaucrats at the moment is a growing trade imbalance.

Japan's trade surplus rose 35.3 percent in May for the fifth consecutive month, engendering jitters about rekindled trade friction with major trading partners, especially the European Community, with which the surplus soared 79 percent.

But most of the recent economic indicators clearly demonstrate that the economy will enter the second quarter of fiscal 1992 in quite good shape, the BOJ official said.

"There are no substantial changes in the economic trend that spell a major downturn," the official said.

Sumitomo, Indonesian Pipe Maker Sign Pact

OW2006120591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Jakarta, June 20 KYODO—Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. and Bakrie Pipe Industries on Thursday signed a technical assistance agreement for cooperation in steel and steel pipe manufacturing, officials said.

The agreement includes development of production facilities which will mostly service off-shore oil and natural gas exploration, and advancing processing technology.

Bakrie has been manufacturing pipe commercially since 1981. Sumitomo produces seamless pipes, welded pipes, and hot roll coils, the raw material for steel pipe fabrication.

Nuclear-Powered Ship Back in Home Port

OW2006122791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Mutsu, Aomori Prefecture, June 20 KYODO—Japan's only nuclear-powered ship, the Mutsu, returned to its home port of Sekinehama in Aomori Prefecture on Thursday after its second sea trial, a 30-day voyage in the Pacific.

This was the first time the 8,242-ton Mutsu has used its nuclear power to enter and leave port since it was launched 22 years ago, officials at the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute said.

On previous departures from and returns to port, the ship was powered by its auxiliary boiler.

The ship has been plagued with problems throughout its history. After its reactor leaked radiation in September 1974, the ship was shut down for repairs until its restart in March 1990.

The Mutsu is equipped with a single pressurized water reactor with a rated output equivalent to 36,000 kilowatts of electricity.

The ship's sea trials are designed to determine the behavior of its nuclear reactor under differing weather conditions and lay the basis for future research into the development of nuclear-powered ships.

In the trial voyage which ended Thursday, the Mutsu traveled to an area several hundred kilometers off Hawaii, where data were recorded as the ship was sailing at a speed of 17 knots.

The officials said that the ship's reactor was operated for a total of 417 hours, much longer than the previous record of 247 hours.

Two or three more sea trials are scheduled by the end of March 1992, after which the ship will be decommissioned. Yoshinori Ihara, head of the institute, told reporters Thursday that the institute plans to use the ship as a test vessel after removing its reactor.

Gross National Product Rises 5.7 Percent

OW1806154791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Japan's gross national product (GNP) in fiscal 1990, ended March 31, grew 5.7 percent in real terms, above the government's forecast of 5.2 percent, due to strong recovery in the 1991 January-March quarter, the government reported Tuesday.

The Economic Planning Agency (EPA) reported the nation's GNP—the total output of goods and services—grew a robust 2.7 percent in the January-March quarter, or an annualized rate of 11.2 percent from the previous quarter.

A surge in oil inventories ahead of the introduction of a new oil tax on April 1 and some other factors lifted the pace of growth, which had slowed through 1990, due mainly to tighter credit conditions.

The GNP for the October-December quarter of 1990 posted a small 0.6 percent growth, or an annualized 2.6 percent rise from the preceding three months.

The nation's nominal GNP for fiscal 1990 was 437,568.2 billion yen, up a nominal 7.7 percent from fiscal 1989.

According to EPA officials, domestic demand in fiscal 1990 contributed 5.6 percent to total GNP growth, while external demand contributed 0.1 percent.

Of the domestic demand private-sector demand contributed a large 5.3 percent, led by continuously strong private investment which jumped 13.6 percent for the third straight year of two-digit growth since fiscal 1987.

Shinyasu Hoshino, vice minister of the agency, said the strong GNP growth in fiscal 1990 was accounted for largely by the strong recovery in the January-March period.

In that quarter, domestic demand showed sound growth of 1.2 percent from 0.1 percent growth in the previous three months.

Hoshino said there were several "special factors" in the latest quarter's recovery such as the surge in oil inventories ahead of the new oil tax, which was imposed to facilitate financial assistance to Middle East countries affected by the Persian Gulf war.

A large inflow of investment returns into the services sector of net exports was another reason, he said.

This trend is usually seen in the first quarter every year as most Japanese companies close their books at the end of March.

But this year, it contributed to the recovery because Japanese companies refrained from reinvestment amid a sluggish world economy, Hoshino said.

"In terms of the figure, the GNP for fiscal 1990 looked pretty strong, but external demand in the April-June period is expected to slow," because those temporary factors that boosted the first quarter economic growth will disappear, he said.

"The overall economic growth will be much more moderate in the coming months," Hoshino added.

As for details regarding Japan's economic growth in the first quarter, the EPA said private consumption expenditure rose by 0.8 percent, up from a 0.3 percent drop in the previous quarter.

Private housing declined 2.9 percent, following a 1.6 percent drop the preceding quarter.

Private plant investment, a pillar of the nation's economy, continued to go up 2.6 percent following a 3.5 percent increase in the period before.

Investment was particularly strong in manufacturing industries such as construction.

Private inventory increased 3.2 percent, rebounding from a 0.8 percent decline in the prior quarter.

Meanwhile, exports grew 5.7 percent over the previous three months, lifted by increases in household electric home appliances and industrial machines.

Imports, however, fell 2.3 percent as imports of machinery and raw materials like lumber declined.

The ratio of current account surplus to the GNP came to an adjusted 2.1 percent compared with 0.8 percent in the prior quarter.

The following are details of Japan's seasonally adjusted gross national product (GNP) for fiscal 1990 in billions of yen with percentage changes from the preceding year in brackets (minus signs denote declines):

	Nominal	Real
Private consumption expenditure	246,522.8	233,463.6
	(6.1)	(3.5)
Private housing	26,703.2	23,916.6
	(14.0)	(10.2)
Private plant investment	87,357.3	89,667.6
	(15.0)	(13.6)
Private inventory increase	2,890.2	3,138.4
	(-11.1)	(-13.2)
Gov't consumption expenditure	38,856.4	34,135.4
	(5.9)	(1.4)
Gov't fixed capital formation	28,488.7	26,044.0
	(7.4)	(3.1)
Gov't inventory increase	141.5	126.7
	(—)	(—)
Net exports	6,608.1	6.6
	(-19.5)	(—)
Exports	64,916.6	73,888.0
	(7.6)	(7.7)
Imports	58,308.5	73,881.4
	(11.9)	(7.0)
Gross national expenditure	437,568.2	410,498.9
	(7.7)	(5.7)

The following are details of Japan's seasonally adjusted gross national product (GNP) for the first quarter of 1991 in billions of yen, with percentage changes from the preceding quarter in brackets (minus signs denote declines):

	Jan-Mar '91	Oct-Dec 90
Private consumption expenditure	234,617.3	232,841.7
	(0.8)	(-0.3)
Private housing	23,527.2	24,218.7
	(-2.9)	(-1.6)
Private plant investment	93,348.0	90,949.6
	(2.6)	(3.5)
Private inventory increase	3,027.3	2,710.5
	(11.7)	(-22.8)
Gov't consumption expenditure	34,495.3	34,185.3
	(0.9)	(0.7)
Gov't fixed capital formation	26,147.7	26,046.1
	(0.4)	(0.1)
Gov't inventory increase	169.4	-724.7
	(—)	(-220.2)
Net exports	5,683.4	-206.0
	(—)	(—)
Exports	77,431.4	73,259.1
	(5.7)	(3.4)
Imports	71,748.0	73,465.1
	(-2.3)	(0.1)
Gross national expenditure	421,015.6	410,021.2
	(2.7)	(0.6)
Annual rate	(11.2)	(2.6)

Auto Industry Fears Growing U.S. Protectionism

OW2006121891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—The chairman of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association on Thursday expressed concern over what it fears will be increasing protectionism in the United States in connection with a dumping suit filed by Detroit's big three automakers against Japanese minivans.

"The petition against the alleged dumping could be a tool to promote protectionism in trade," Yutaka Kume told a press conference.

Asked whether Japanese minivans are sold at less than fair prices in the U.S. market, Kume denied allegations of dumping, saying, "I believe that is not the case. The petition itself is unreasonable."

Kume stressed the need to refute the claims in view of the recent pressure from the U.S. Congress on Japanese car imports.

But at the same time, Kume, who is also president of Nissan Motor Co., said that Japan should act prudently so as not to add fuel to the fire since this is the first time that the U.S. big three automakers—General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., and Chrysler Corp.—have issued a joint petition.

Meanwhile, referring to the liberalization of Japan's rice market, Kume said industrial products and crops like rice do not stand in a "trade-off" relation to each other.

Some people say that the rice issue would not have come to the surface if the Japan-U.S. trade was balanced, he said. He said he does not agree to such a view, indicating that the issue would have come about irregardless of the bilateral trade balance.

Toshiba Begins Production of 16-Megabit DRAM

OW2006233791 Tokyo KYODO in English 2319 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Toshiba Corp. will start volume production of 16-megabit Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) chips in October, two months ahead of schedule, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported Friday.

This is in response to stronger-than-expected demand for the next-generation microchips for use in workstations.

International Business Machines Corp. of the United States has already announced it will begin output of such semiconductors sometime in the latter half of this year at a monthly pace of 100,000 chips.

These moves are expected to stimulate other major Japanese chipmakers such as NEC Corp. and Hitachi Ltd. to launch 16-megabit DRAM production earlier than scheduled, the paper said.

North Korea

Former South Resident on Impressions of North

SK2106004591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—Kim Hwi-won, former chairman of the South Korean Kangwon Provincial District Committee of the "Reunification Democratic Party" and central permanent member of the "Democratic Liberal Party," said he strongly felt while witnessing the magnificent development of Pyongyang, ambitious constructive work and stable and peaceful people's life that there are in the North the sagacious leader and independent politics that the 42 million people in the South long for so ardently.

Kim, who decided to settle down in Pyongyang some time ago, gave his impressions of the northern half of Korea when he met with KCNA reporters on June 19.

The people in the South are now disgusted with the repressive government of the puppet clique which has continued for more than 45 years under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, he said, and continued:

Political instability and sense of oppression, deformed industry bereft of independence, agriculture going bankrupt under the policy of opening the market to agricultural products and destruction of farmland, prostitution rampant at U.S. military base-villages and other places, prevalent irregularities—this is a product of the colonial dictatorial rule.

Acquiring a correct understanding of the reality of the North in recent years, a majority of the people in the South feel boundless respect and reverence for the great President Kim Il-song who has shaped democratic politics, independent politics in the North ever since the liberation of the country.

Politics in the North is also being carried forward with credit from generation to generation, Kim said, adding:

The dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il who is upholding the cause of President Kim Il-song is leading the people to work wonders by strengthening the Workers' Party of Korea and more firmly uniting all the people behind the leader and the party.

Tremendous is the strength of the North where the great leader, the great Workers' Party of Korea and the great people are united into one.

Noting the genuine independent politics which will save the country and the nation must be enforced in the South, too, at an early date, he stressed that to this end the politicians and people of all social standings in the South should make preferential efforts for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons.

South Resident in U.S. 'Comes Over' to North

SK2106103891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 21 Jun 91

["South Korean Resident in U.S. Comes Over to Northern Half of Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—South Korean resident Sin Won-sik, 39, who was a designer of the Alpha Engineers in Denver City, Colorado State, the United States, came over to the northern half of Korea.

Born in Chongwon County, North Chungchong Province, he graduated from the Civil Engineering Faculty of the College of Technology of Seoul National University. After graduation he went to the United States and worked as a

bridge designer of the road department of the Colorado State Government and then a designer of the Alpha Engineers.

Explaining the motive of his coming over to the northern half of Korea, Sin Won-sik said:

I dreamed of learning a lot and doing worthy work to my heart's satisfaction in the United States. But it was a too foolish illusion. I could not bring my hope into bloom in the United States where the dignity and value of man are trifled with by money, the jungle-law mode of existence holds sway, the degenerate fin de siecle way of life is rampant, the American land where national discrimination and humiliation are prevalent. While frequently hearing words of compatriots who visited the northern half of Korea and seeing its feature films, I began to long for the northern half, gradually awakening to the true reality of that place which has turned into a man-centred ideal society, where the identity and spirit of the nation are alive.

Convinced that the northern half of the country is a true homeland where I should lead a life, I made up my mind to come here and have been embraced in its embrace which I had longed for even in my dreams, taking advantage of my foreign tour.

No Tae-u Group's 'Splittist Nature' Criticized

SK2006054691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group should give up the cheap trick to cover up its splittist nature with the veil of "reunification", apologize to the nation for its splittist moves and step down at once, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

Recalling the fact that a few days ago No Tae-u under "reunification" mask appeared at a "meeting of ministers concerned with unification" and instructed them to study "post-reunification Germany" and "be fully prepared for" unification, the news analyst says:

As we stated time and again, there is no other way of solving the question of the reunification of our country but resolving it by means of founding a federal state of the North and the South, leaving the ideologies and systems in the North and the South as they are, since there are different ideologies and systems in the North and the South and neither side is willing to surrender its.

No Tae-u, however, after much idle chatter about the mode of reunification of another country which does not fit to the conditions of our country, cried out for "study" and "preparation". What a fool he is!

Such thing can be uttered out only by those who intend to block the road to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and gratify their criminal desire for "unification by absorption" and "unification by prevailing over communism", in league with outside forces at any cost.

It is ridiculous of No to label the word "one" to all domains of the North and the South, clamouring for "one culture", "one economy" and so on.

If they do not seek division but desire "one Korea", why do they oppose our fair and aboveboard proposal for reunification through confederacy and wield the sword at the people who cry for reunification? The word "one" spelled out by the traitor No Tae-u is not for "one Korea" but it is a hypocritic verbal pyrotechnics to conceal his splittist acts of refusing the grand principle of the method of reunification through confederation based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments advanced by us and laying an obstacle in the way of reunification, while dreaming of unrealistic "unification by absorption" and "unification by prevailing over communism".

The South Korean peole will never pardon the No group which is making feverish efforts, in actuality, to bar reunification while crying for it.

Daily Charges South Repressing Patriotic Forces

SK2106112691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 21 Jun 91

["'Defence of the System' Is Slogan for Defence of Colonial Fascist Dictatorship"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today charges that the South Korean authorities are mounting a frantic fascist repressive offensive against the patriotic democratic forces under the slogan of "defence of the system."

The news analyst says:

The South Korean authorities are crying that they will "defend the liberal democratic system" from the "leftist revolutionary forces," alleging that some forces are working to create a social confusion by agitating the students and workers after the murder of Kang Kyong-tae.

The "defence of the system" cried for by the No Tae-u ruling group is a slogan to defend the colonial military fascist dictatorship rejected by the people by wielding the bayonet.

It is not the patriotic forces crying for independence, democracy and reunification but the treacherous military fascist forces trying to prop up the U.S. colonial rule and military fascist dictatorship that must be liquidated in South Korea.

True freedom and democratic politics will be realised only when the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are withdrawn from South Korea, the military fascist dictatorship is overthrown and an independent democratic government representing the will and interests of the people is established. To this end, the South Korean students and people are waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, anti-fascist struggle for democracy and the movement for national reunification.

Although the No Tae-u ruling group backed by the U.S. imperialists tries to justify the fascist repressive offensive

against the patriotic forces calling for independence and democracy and reunification under the slogan of "defence of the system" and turn back the trend of the South Korean situation moving toward independence, democracy and reunification, it is a foolish day-dream.

The No Tae-u ruling group must clearly see the trend of the times, act with discretion, stop the fascist repressive offensive veiled with the slogan of "defence of the system" and immediately step down.

Reportage, Commentary on Nuclear Issue Continues

PRENSA LATINA Cited

SK2006112491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 20 Jun 91

["Nuclear Inspection Must Be Made in South Korea, Too"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The PRENSA LATINA News Agency of Cuba June 17 in an article headlined "Nuclear Inspection Must Be Made in South Korea, Too" supporting the joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said that nuclear inspection must simultaneously be made in the southern part of the Korean peninsula fraught with nuclear weapons.

It reported:

To this end, first of all, the number and variety of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in the southern part of the Korean peninsula must be opened to the public.

The U.S. mass lethal weapons deployed in the southern part of the Korean peninsula pose a constant threat to the DPRK and its neighbouring countries.

Once the United States said that it had deployed nuclear weapons in the southern part of the Korean peninsula to block the "expansion" of the Soviet Union toward it.

But today it is trying to cover up the existence of the nuclear weapons in South Korea itself and continuing a far-fetched argument that those nuclear arms give no threat to other countries.

The United States has in South Korea all means capable of carrying nuclear warheads anywhere by sea, air and ground.

There is no guarantee for the United States not to use nuclear weapons in the future.

The United States was the first to produce atomic weapons and use them in Japan.

The U.S. "argument on the development of nuclear weapons" is nothing but an aggressive slogan to put down the DPRK by force and, furthermore, expand its domination over other countries in Asia and the rest of the world.

The United States must withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

It is a fundamental precondition to prevent a nuclear war in Asia to get nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Embassies Give News Conferences

SK2106072891 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] On 14 June, our country's embassies in Tanzania, India, Romania, and Denmark held news conferences pertaining to the publication of the joint statement by political parties and public organizations in our country. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed in front of the sites of news conferences. Present at the news conferences were reporters from the press, news agencies, and broadcasting stations in each country.

At the conferences, our country's ambassadors and charges d'affaires issued statements first. Pointing to the daily increasing U.S. nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula, they informed the reporters of the joint statement made public on 10 June by political parties and public organizations in our country. They stressed that for the easing of tension and the removal of the nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula, U.S. nuclear weapons and troops deployed in South Korea must be withdrawn first.

Touching on the issue of nuclear facilities inspections raised by the United States, the ambassadors and charges d'affaires unanimously emphasized that for a fair and just nuclear inspection, U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea must be inspected at the same time.

The ambassadors and charges d'affaires answered the questions of the reporters.

Pyongyang SKNDF Chief Comments

SK2106045991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—Cho Il-min, chief of the Pyongyang mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon), in an interview with KCNA on June 19 issued a statement to the press in support of the joint statement of the political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He demanded that the U.S. imperialists immediately go back to America, taking along nuclear weapons.

He said more than 1,000 pieces of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea have a destructive power over 1,000 times the nuclear bomb dropped on Hiroshima and the possibility of their explosion is very greater than the nuclear weapons in any other regions.

Noting that the United States is these days confusing the international opinion with the demand that the North accept a "nuclear inspection," he said this is an instance of its brigandish logic designed to conceal its imperialist and dominationist ambition.

It is also designed to divert elsewhere the world's unbiased opinion which demands the pullout of nuclear weapons

from South Korea and to cover up its policy on nuclear blackmail against Asia, he added.

Saying the object of nuclear inspection is not the North but the U.S. forces present in South Korea which have deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and the nuclear bases in South Korea, he stressed that the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear stockpiling facilities in South Korea not only are an object of international inspection but should be an object of withdrawal.

Cho Il-min contended that if the danger of nuclear war is to be removed from the Korean peninsula and Asia and genuine peace be ensured, it is necessary not only to get the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, the source of nuclear war, withdrawn but also to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Trade Union Federation Statement

SK2106052091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—If the United States wants to demand an inspection in our area where there is no nuclear weapon, it must open its nuclear bases in South Korea to the public and accept a simultaneous international inspection of them, said Won Tong-ku, chairman of the C.C. [Central Committee], the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, in a statement issued to the press on June 20 clarifying the justness of the DPRK's stand set out in the joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States claims a unilateral inspection in our area, clamoring about our non-existent "nuclear facilities", while keeping mum about more than 1,000 pieces of its nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea. This claim is a foolish jargon to cover up the U.S. policy of nuclear blackmail which is being executed in Asia with the Korean peninsula as a base, he noted.

He strongly demanded that the United States withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea at an early date as unanimously demanded by the Korean people and the peaceloving people in Asia and the rest of the world.

He warmly called upon "Chonnohyop" and all other trade union organisations and workers of South Korea to join us in the struggle to remove the danger of nuclear disasters hanging heavily over the Korean peninsula today.

He appealed to the trade unions and workers of Japan to struggle jointly to oppose the U.S. policy of making South Korea a nuclear base which is practically threatening peace and security on the Korean peninsula, in Japan and Asia and to make the Korean peninsula and its surroundings a nuclear-free, peace zone.

He expressed the hope that trade union organisations of all countries of the world and international and regional trade union organisations will pay deep attention to the aforesaid joint statement and unanimously respond to the struggle to remove the U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea and make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone.

U.S. 19 Jun Military Exercises Reported

SK2106062391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists committed a provocative nuclear aerial war exercise with the Korean peninsula as the theatre of operation on June 19, according to military sources.

The war gamble staged in the sky above Asan Bay is a dangerous military provocation aimed at a nuclear preemptive attack on major targets in the strategic depths of the northern half of Korea.

Mobilized in it were Pacific-based nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers and same type of planes belonging to the U.S. seventh airforce, numbering several dozens in all.

On the same day, the U.S. imperialists staged a joint war exercise to increase the capacity of aerial coordination and ground attack operation with other types of planes in the sky above Chungju and Wonju areas.

Involved there were fighter-bombers, assault planes, pursuit-assault planes and VTOL [Vertical takeoff and landing] assault planes based in Japan proper and the Pacific and more than 200 fighter-bombers, assault planes, observation planes and reconnaissance planes belonging to the U.S. Airforce present in South Korea and the puppet airforce.

That day the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets also staged a ground and coastal attack operation with the support of formations of fighter-bombers, assault planes, reconnaissance planes, electronic jamming planes and transport planes in the areas of the Military Demarcation Line and on the east and west coastal areas, inciting a fever of war.

The number of the warplanes mobilized in the war exercises in the sky above South Korea on June 18 and 19 was more than 1,200.

Kim Yong-nam Receives U.S. Paper Correspondent

SK2106053591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam Thursday met and conversed with Don Oberdofer, diplomatic correspondent of the U.S. newspaper WASHINGTON POST, and his party.

Kim Yong-sun Meets Correspondent

SK2106055291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Thursday met and conversed with Don. Oberdofer, diplomatic correspondent of the U.S. newspaper WASHINGTON POST, and his party.

He gave answers to questions put by the reporters.

Delegations Depart for Burkina Faso, China

SK2006114091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1026 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—A delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry led by its Vice-minister Choe Su-hon to visit Burkina Faso and a delegation of Kim Il-song Higher Party School led by its Vice-director U Tal-ho to visit China, left here today.

Jordanian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

SK2106114191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1034 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—A delegation of the house of deputies of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan headed by its member Laith F. Shubeilat [name as received] arrived in Pyongyang today.

It was met at the airport by Pak Kyu-hong, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee.

Kim Yong-sun Meets Hungarian Party Leader

SK2006071391 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0442 GMT 20 Jun 91

Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], Wednesday met and had a friendly talk with Attila Pozsonyi, vice-president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP].

The vice-president referred to the development of relations between the WPK and the HSWP.

He said that during his stay he was deeply moved to see the great achievements made by the WPK and the entire Korean people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He extended wishes of longevity to respected Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who have led them to achieve these achievements.

Kim Yong-nam Meets New Equatorial Guinean Envoy

SK2106002991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1526 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, met and conversed at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today with Lino Sima Ecua Avomo, newly-appointed ambassador e.p. of Equatorial Guinea to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

And he met today with outgoing Ugandan Ambassador to Korea William Wycliffe Rwetsiba.

Yon Hyong-muk Welcomes Seychelles President

SK2106112591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1028 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles and secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, arrived in Pyongyang today by special plane to pay a state visit to Korea at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He is accompanied by Sylvette Frichot, minister of information, culture and sports and secretary for organisation and mobilisation of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, and others.

Set up at the airport were portraits of President Kim Il-song and President France Albert Rene flanked on either side by the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live His Excellency Seychelles President France Albert Rene!"

Also seen there were the slogan boards reading "Warm welcome to the goodwill envoy of the Seychelles people!" and "Long live friendship and unity between the Korean and Seychelles peoples!"

The guests were met at the airport by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, ministers of the Administration Council, leading officials of central organs and Korean Ambassador to Seychelles Chong Nam-ho.

Thousands of working people in Pyongyang with miniature flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers in their hands warmly welcomed the friendship envoy of the Seychelles people at the airport.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

The band struck up the national anthems of Seychelles and Korea.

President France Albert Rene, conducted by Premier Yon Hyong-muk, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army while a 21-gun salute boomed.

A child presented a bouquet of flowers to the Seychelles president.

It is his fifth visit to the DPRK.

Officials Attend Party for Sihanouk's Wife

SK2006072091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0444 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea [as received], Wednesday arranged a friendship meeting at the Mokran House on the occasion of the 55th birthday of Madame Monique Sihanouk. Invited there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and officials concerned.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials here were also invited.

The meeting was addressed by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and Palestinian Ambassador E.P. to Korea Mustafa Al-Safarini, doyen of the diplomatic corps, spoke next.

Kim Yong-nam Sees Off Sihanouk 20 Jun

SK2006101991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea [as received], and his entourage left here today after a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and the Kampuchean [as received] and Palestinian ambassadors to Korea.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Arrives 20 Jun

SK2006153291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—Ali Alatas, foreign minister of Indonesia, and his party arrived here this afternoon for an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests were met at the airport by Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, officials concerned and the Indonesian ambassador to Korea.

Speaks at Reception

SK2106063191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a reception Thursday in honor of Ali Alatas, foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam said in his speech that today the friendly Indonesian people have achieved the unity, cohesion and reconciliation of the nation by applying to all fields "pancasila," the principles of the state and social activities, under the leadership of esteemed his excellency President Suharto and are registering signal successes in the work for the political security of the country.

Pursuing an independent foreign policy in the external relations, your government is developing friendly and cooperative relations with other countries on the basis of the ten principles of the Bandung conference and the five principles of peaceful co-existence and striving to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in southeast Asia and ensure peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. Kim Yong-nam said, stressing:

We will actively cooperate with the Indonesian friends to make the non-aligned movement more vital so that it may discharge its mission to the times.

Speaking next, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always played a very constructive and active role in the non-aligned movement [NAM].

As other NAM states do, Indonesia welcomes the DPRK's step for U.N. membership, he noted, adding:

The Korean people under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song have registered great achievements in state building through a thorough application of the chuhe idea, their philosophy which puts the people in the centre and regards their role as the main.

We think we must achieve great success in further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between your country and our country and particularly making closer the economic and trade ties between the two.

Exchanges Views With Kim Yong-nam

SK2106114091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—Talks between Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas took place today at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were those accompanying the foreign minister and Indonesian Ambassador to Korea R. Muhamed Muharam Sumadipradja.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on further developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and on a series of matters of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Segments of Economy Overfulfilling Plans Noted

SK2106050091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—Industrial establishments in different branches of the national economy are fulfilling the half yearly plans one after another.

The Chonchon cement factory and the Pyongsong chicken factory carried out their assignments for the first half of the year more than one month ahead of schedule.

Some 10 factories and enterprises including the Kaesong assorted fodder plant, the Koryo Insam wine distillery and the Songdo foodstuff factory overfulfilled their half yearly plans as of June 10.

During the period of fulfilment of their plans the Kaesong disabled soldiers medical appliances factory produced 700,000 more injection needles than planned by actively

tapping inner reserves and the Kaesong long-distance motor transport corps carried 2,650 more tons of freight than scheduled.

Many factories and enterprises in Pyongyang including the Pyongyang building machinery plant, the Pyongyang metal building materials factory, the Mangyongdae coal mine, the Ongnyu garment factory and the Sunan daily necessities factory also honoured their commitments for the first half of the year far ahead of the set time.

History of Agriculture Area of Changsan Viewed

SK1906152491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1502 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—Changsan-ri, a historic land, is situated in Yongchon County, North Pyongan Province, on the west coast of Korea.

Weeding is now in full swing in the fields of the Changsan co-op farm.

Changsan-ri has been well known since June 1952, a period of the great fatherland liberation war.

At that time, the great leader President Kim Il-song visited Changsan-ri and guided a party cell meeting in a reed-mat room of the democratic propaganda hall.

Speaking highly of the party members' determination to produce more food for the front, he gave the tasks to increase the production of food during the wartime.

Encouraged by this, the party members and farmers contributed to the victory of the war by increasing the production of food with the conviction of a certain victory even under gun-fire.

President Kim Il-song often recalled that he had been greatly inspired by the party cell meeting, saying that the party members of Changsan-ri remained faithful to their duty in the grim period of the war.

The feature film "Women in Changsan-ri" based on this actual fact has already been released in Korea.

The film gives an emotional portrayal of the female party members of Changsan-ri who turned out in increasing production of grain and assisting the front during the wartime.

In particular, their optimistic life of singing a song to the tune of a cabinet organ during a break at the party cell meeting shows the source of the strength that overcame rigorous trials.

Changsan-ri has now turned into a famous farm which does farming well and into a socialist rural village good to live and work in.

The farm, which had increased the production of wartime food with a few draught cows, is now doing farming easily with more than 150 tractors, rice-transplanting and plucking machines and other modern farm machines.

The technicians and specialists of the farm number 380.

One of each four farmers is qualified for driving a tractor.

The farm annually increased agricultural production in 10 years, 1.7 times in rice, 1.6 times in maize, 2.6 times in vegetables, 1.6 times in meat, 4 times in fruit and 2 times in cocoon.

Public service and cultural facilities are proportionated to multi-storied and single-storied dwelling houses in Changsan-ri.

Relics Found at Tongil Street Construction Site

SK2106020091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1511 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—In the last 16 months more than 1,450 remains and over 7,000 pieces of relics have been unearthed in the Nangnang district (the construction site of Tongil street) on the southern outskirts of Pyongyang.

The unearthed remains are tombs and facilities, which are good materials for systematizing the history of the late ancient times and the early mediaeval age in our country.

Predominant among them are a wooden box grave (second-first centuries B.C.), a log frame grave (first century A.D.), brick graves and earth-covered stone graves (second-third centuries A.D.) and jar graves from second century B.C. to third century A.D.).

Noteworthy is the fact that the earth-covered stone grave, a typical form of grave in the Koguryo Dynasty, had been made here the second and third centuries A.D., the brick grave time, and a long iron sword with a ring-hilt, a broad iron arrowhead, a tile with string pattern and other relics of Koguryo origin were found in the brick graves. This proves that at the brick grave age Koguryo advanced into the Pyongyang area and merged the political forces of Kochoson (ancient Korea).

Unearthed from the graves were a narrow bronze dagger, a narrow bronze spearhead, a flowerpot shaped jar, a pot-bellied jar and so on which are typical of those of Kochoson. And different accessories to a bronze cart, personal ornaments, golden and silver works showing fine processing techniques, an ax, an adz and other steel products were discovered.

The unearthed bronze cart accessories, a mirror and ornaments made of bronze were found status quo ante without rust though they had lain buried for more than 2,000 years. Glass beads as well as beads of gem, crystal and amber discoverd in a wooden box grave (formed 2,000 years ago) are drawing keen interest of archaeologists.

An azimuth observation device on which are marked seven stars and 28 stars' positions was also dug up in Nangnang district.

The work for unearthing histocical remains and relics in this area is going on. The unearthed remains will be displayed and preserved at a museum to be built in Tongil Street.

KCNA Review of 21 Jun Pyongyang Press

SK2106063691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from the participants in the starting ceremony of the "International Solidarity March for Supporting Korea's Reunification" and a solidarity meeting supporting the joint statement of the DPRK political parties and public organizations, which were held in Zimbabwe.

Conveyed in the paper is a reaction of the South Korean people and overseas compatriots to the historic speech of President Kim Il-song at the opening meeting of the 85th Interparliamentary Conference.

Appearing in it is an article recalling that President Kim Il-song in 1928 organized and led a struggle against the building of the Jilin-Heoryong railroad and a struggle to boycott the Japanese goods in the area around Jilin, northeast China.

It reports that a photograph of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was again distributed among Seoul citizens.

Published in the press is a profile of France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles and secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, and an editorial welcoming him.

The Kampuchean President [title as received] His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his entourage left Pyongyang after visiting the DPRK, says the press. MINJU CHOSON prints an article titled "To Thoroughly Establish Chuche Is Main Requisite to Victory of Cause of Socialism."

Papers report that the construction of Tongil Street and the three revolution (ideological, technical and cultural) exhibition is in high gear in Pyongyang.

Papers give accounts of the arrival of the Indonesian foreign minister in Pyongyang on an official visit to Korea at the invitation of the DPRK Government and of a banquet arranged by the DPRK Government for the foreign minister and speeches at the banquet.

The press informs the readers that a delegation of the U.S. International Security Council headed by Richard Stilwell, former commander of the U.S. Eighth Army and the "U.N. Forces" in South Korea arrived in Pyongyang and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Secretary Kim Yong-sun separately met with the Washington Post diplomatic correspondent and his party.

NODONG SINMUN reports that the Namibian president met with the Korean ambassador to his country.

It is reported in the paper that the chairman of the C.C., the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the chief of the Pyongyang mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front issued press statements in support of the joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of the DPRK concerning the U.S. nuclear threat to Korea growing more serious.

Kim Hwi-won, former chairman of the Kangwon Provincial District Committee of the "Reunification Democratic Party" and central permanent member of the "Democratic Liberal Party" of South Korea, told reporters here that he wants to boast of the national honour of having a great, distinguished man as the leader, says the press.

Papers inform the readers that the Preparatory Committee for the formation of the South side's headquarters of the Pan-Korean Alliance for National Reunification announced that it would dispatch delegates to the first preparatory meeting for the pan-national rally, students in Seoul held protests against the "Democratic Liberal Party," the international confederation of free trade unions branded South Korea as a major area where trade union activities are suppressed and the South Korean puppets continuously perpetrate military provocations in the area near the Military Demarcation Line.

NODONG SINMUN comments on the fascist repressive offensive of the South Korean authorities against the patriotic democratic forces under the pretext of "defence of the system."

It is reported in the paper that the "International Solidarity March for Supporting Korea's Reunification" was inaugurated in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and India and a rally supporting Korea's reunification was held in Italy.

Papers introduce the dynamic building of a new society in Seychelles.

Papers inform the readers that a "great dictionary of the works of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqu, Zh De, Deng Xiaoping and Chem Yun" was published in China, the final result of the election of the president of Russia was published, the EGYPTIAN GAZETTE criticised Israel and the United States, the Malaysian prime minister mentioned the programme of the economic development of the country, the day of international solidarity with the fighting South African people was observed in the United Nations and weapons of criminals were confiscated in the Soviet Union.

NODONG SINMUN introduces agricultural development in Asian countries.

South Korea

Minister Urges Relinking Railroads With North

SK2106043391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—South Korean Unification Minister Choe Ho-chung said Friday that he thought it was a good idea for South and North Korea to link up their railroads before reunification to upgrade transportation of exports to the Soviet Union and Europe.

"All the preparations have been made to restore the railroads (disconnected in 1945). It is up to North Korea

whether to accept the proposal or not," Choe told a breakfast meeting hosted by a business group.

In early May, Transportation Minister Yim In-taek said a rail line to the North could be realized only after unification or if North Korea cooperated as the South has no land border with China or the Soviet Union. Yim envisages a railway running between Korea and Europe via China and the Soviet Union.

Choe, who is also a deputy prime minister, said South Korean trains travel the 140 kilometers between Seoul and Taejon in an hour, but it takes almost four hours to go the same distance in North Korea.

"We will push the railway project once inter-Korean talks resume," Choe said.

North Invited To Attend 1993 Taejon Exposition

SK2106064391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0510 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—O Myong, chairman of the Organizing Committee for the '93 Taejon International Exposition, said Friday his committee was trying to invite North Korean companies to take part in the trade fair.

Consultations on inviting North Korean firms to the fair, the first to be held in Korea, were under way with the Unification Ministry, O told a breakfast meeting arranged by the Korean newspaper editors association.

Taking it for granted that North Korea will participate, he said a Korean ethnics pavilion jointly prepared by the halves of Korea was being promoted.

Separated families in South and North Korea would be reunited on a giant television screen using state-of-the-art telecommunications equipment, but if Pyongyang declined to take part, the reunion would be limited to Koreans living in the South and in the Soviet Union and China, O said.

Companies from about 60 nations, including the Soviet Union and eastern European countries, and 20 international organizations were expected to take part, he said.

Participation of the United States had been confirmed, though no official announcement had been made, O said.

Nuclear Talks on North Set With U.S., Japan

SK2106061791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0502 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (OANA-YONHAP)—Consultations among South Korea, Japan and the United States on North Korea's signing of a nuclear safeguards accord will take piace June 23-24 in Washington, a highly-placed government official said Friday.

The three countries will coordinate their demands on the model agreement North Korea plans to sign with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the official said. Pyongyang is to begin talks with the IAEA on details of the agreement July 10.

Yi Ho-chin, director of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Division, will represent South Korea. Yasuo Saito, director of the Northeast Asian Department of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, and Spence Richardson, director of Korean Affairs at the U.S. State Department, will round out the trio, he said.

The safeguards accord requires North Korea to open all its nuclear facilities to outside inspection. The United States is demanding that Pyongyang also allow on-site inspection of its plutonium production and nuclear reprocessing plants.

Exports to Japan, United States Said Stalled

SK2106031291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean exports to Japan and the United States have stalled, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra) said Friday.

Kotra predicts 19 billion U.S. dollars of exports to America at best this year, unchanged from last year. This would account for 27.3 percent of the total exports, compared to 38.7 percent four years ago.

Japan, trying to meet internal demands and narrow its trade imbalance with other countries, is to increase its imports this year.

Korean exports to Japan will slow to a moderate 6.8-percent growth rate, however, from a projected 9 percent, reaching 13.5 billion dollars, Kotra analysts said.

Japan increased its imports 13 percent in the first quarter, but Korean exports to Japan rose only 4 percent. Shipments to Japan will account for 19.4 percent of total exports, the same level as 1990, compared to 21.6 percent in 1989, they said.

Korean products are also losing ground in China, Thailand and Malaysia. Japan, coming on strong with better-known brands and more-advanced technology, is nudging out Korean home appliances even at the low end of the U.S. market, the analysts said.

More alarming is that the market share of Korean goods with its two biggest trade partners has steadily declined since 1988.

The U.S. market share was 4.9 percent in 1988, dropped to 4.4 percent in 1989 and hit 3.9 percent in 1990. The figure dropped to 3.1 percent for the first quarter this year.

In Japan, Korean products claimed 6.4 percent in 1988, 6.3 percent in 1989 and 5.4 percent last year. At the end of March, the figure was down to 4.6 percent.

Polish Prime Minister Meets Daewoo Chairman

LD2006162691 Warsaw PAP in English 1533 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 20—Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki arrived in Seoul on Thursday for a three-day official visit paid at the invitation of South Korean Prime Minister Chong Won-sik.

This is the first visit to Seoul by a representative of the Polish top authorities. The two states established the diplomatic relations in November, 1989.

During the stay, Prime Minister Bielecki is expected to talk with President No Tae-u, Prime Minister Chong Won-sik and with other officials. He will also meet with representatives of South Korean economic circles, and with heads of larger concerns, such as Daewoo, Samsung, Lucky Goldstar, Hyundai.

A delegation that accompanies the prime minister comprises officials of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations, and heads of a few Polish bigger enterprises.

On Thursday, Bielecki talked with chairman of the Daewoo concern Kim Wu-chong on possibilities for co-production of electronic equipment and sub-assemblies.

In the afternoon, the Polish delegation with Prime Minister Bielecki visited the National Museum in Seoul while Mrs Barbara Bielecki went to the silk trading centre.

The South Korean press runs on Thursday extensive commentaries on the visit. "THE KOREA TIMES" daily stressed that Bielecki's coming to Seoul would help consolidate the bilateral relations, and pointed to Poland's interest in cooperation on the third markets.

The daily expressed hope that Polish President Lech Walesa would also pay a visit to South Korea.

Agrees To Upgrade Cooperation

SK2106031891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u and Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki agreed Friday to upgrade civilian and trade exchanges while strengthening cooperation through international organizations.

No extended an invitation for Polish President Lech Walesa to visit South Korea at the earliest date possible, a presidential spokesman said.

The two leaders said they were pleased by the fast-paced growth in bilateral trade and visitors. Trade volume increased almost twofold since diplomatic establishment in November 1989 to over 200 million U.S. dollars last year.

No expressed gratitute for the support by the Polish Government for Korea's bid to enter the United Nations.

Bielecki, who arrived Thursday for a three-day visit, is the highest Polish official to come to Korea since forming full ties.

Says ROK 'Model' for Poland

SK2106075791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (OANA-YONHAP)—Visiting Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki said Friday that democratization and economic development in South Korea were a model for his nation.

He told President No Tae-u over lunch at the presidential office that he had traveled to Korea to show that Poland was no longer a communist nation but a nation of democratic ideals.

No expressed his gratitude for Polish support for South Korea's efforts to enter the United Nations and, after receiving an invitation to visit Poland from President Lech Walesa, invited Walesa to visit Seoul.

No said the two nations shared much in common, as showed in the preservation of their traditions despite long struggles for survival against surrounding superpowers.

Bielecki said his nation would be behind South Korea on reunification and the U.N. issues in the international forum.

Discusses Bilateral Ties 21 Jun

SK2106044591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0404 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister Chong Won-sik proposed Friday to Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki that they sign a bilateral cultural exchange agreement to further improve relations.

Chong and Bielecki agreed in principle to conclude an economy-science technology cooperation accord as well as visa exemption pacts in the near future, a spokesman for Chong said.

The two prime ministers exchanged views on the changing political climate on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia and Bielecki expressed full support for improved South-North Korean ties, according to the spokesman.

The two leaders agreed that their countries need to cooperate on international issues such as urging North Korea to sign the nuclear safeguards accord, and Chong proposed a cultural exchange pact to accompany growing political and economic developments between South Korea and Poland.

The two countries will finalize an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation in the afternoon, signed by Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and his Polish counterpart Jerzy Makarczyk [as received].

The agreement covers eight areas, including income, corporate, salary, agricultural and equalization taxes.

UK Trade Minister Urges Lower Tariffs

SK2106064291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0454 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—British Trade and Industry Secretary Peter Lilley asked South Korea Thursday to lower tariffs on whisky, but Korean Trade and Industry Minister Yi Pong-so made a negative response, a Trade and Industry Ministry spokesman said Friday.

Lilley called on Yi, who began a tour of Britain, Ireland and Belgium on Tuesday, to ease the conditions for foreign securities firms to open branches in Korea. They must

have more than 10 billion won (13.9 million U.S. dollars) in operating funds to establish a branch in Korea.

Complaining that European intellectual property rights are given discriminatory treatment in comparison with those of the United States in Korea, Lilley demanded equal protection.

Yi promised to make efforts for a reasonable solution of the issue prior to September's Korea-EC working-level talks, but was reluctant to respond on securities affairs, he said.

Abusive use of anti-dumping sanction on Korean-made products should be corrected and integration of the EC should not be a trade barrier, Yi said. He asked for Britain's active role to get EC nations to take part in the Taejon trade fair in 1993.

The two ministers agreed to promote bilateral trade, and pour their efforts for successful Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations by the end of the year, he said.

Korean Air To Open Route to Rome 27 Jun

SK2106080291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—Korean Air (KAL) will begin regular flights on the Seoul-Rome route June 27, a KAL spokesman said Friday.

Opening of the route was in accordance with the Korea-Italy aviation agreement signed last October and based on a commercial agreement between KAL and Alitalia.

A 392-seat B-747 will leave Seoul every Thursday and fly to Rome in 16 hours and 10 minutes over Siberia, making a stop in Amsterdam.

With Rome, KAL flys to 50 cities in 23 countries. Currently, it has seven European destinations—Paris, London, Zurich, Amsterdam, Vienna, Frankfurt and Moscow.

The new route will provide KAL with a foothold in southern Europe to construct a network covering all of Europe, he said.

The Seoul-Rome route could be transformed into an "ancient civilization route," linking Bombay, India and Cairo, when Korea concludes an aviation agreement with India, he said. Korea has an avation pact with Egypt.

No Tae-u 'Optimistic' About Fairer Elections

SK2106022291 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] President No Tae-u said yesterday he felt pleased to see the implementation of local autonomy for the first time in three decades.

"With today's elections, the era of full-fledged local self-government has been ushered in," No remarked after casting ballots with first lady Kim Ok-suk at a polling station in Chongun-tong near the presidential residence.

"I'm moved, and I want to share a sense of pride with the people in the fulfillment of my promise for the implementation of local autonomy," the President told reporters.

The presidential couple came to the polling station at 8:05 a.m. and cast ballots.

No did not have a chance to cast his ballot in the March 26 small-area local elections because only one candidate ran and was declared the uncontested winner in his district.

"I know that there have been some cases of irregularities. In general, however, I think that the election climate has much improved when compared with previous elections," No said. He said he is optimistic that the next elections will be cleaner and fairer ones.

Political Party Leaders Comment on Elections

SK2106024491 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] Leaders of the three major political parties rose early yesterday and cast ballots, voicing optimism that constituencies are solidly behind them.

Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), and his wife showed up at a voting station at Sangdo 1-tong, Tongjak-ku as early as 7:30 a.m.

"I bet that the people want reform based on stability rather than radical means like demonstrations," he said after the voting.

He asserted that his party, therefore, would win more than 50 percent of the total seats up for grabs.

Two co-chairmen of the DLP, Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun, voted at polling stations in Sindang 3-tong, Chung-ku and Pugahyon 3-tong, Sodaemun-ku, respectively.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the main opposition New Democratic Party (NDP), and his wife turned out at a station in Tonggyo-tong, Mapo-ku, at 8:40 a.m.

"Casting a vote here to pick a local council member is a moving experience for me," Kim told people around him. He said the local self-government system is one of the two main pillars of democracy along with parliamentary politics.

The opposition leader expressed worry about the side effects of the money-oriented election campaign.

"This is totally a money driven election. The ruling party spent unlimited amounts of money to win," he said in a husky voice. He campaigned hard for his party affiliates.

Kim claimed that he had witnessed an "NDP boom" while he was touring several districts in Seoul Wednesday night and predicted that the NDP would win over a half of the total seats.

Yi Ki-taek, president of the Democratic Party, and his wife participated in the balloting at a station at Pugahyon 3-tong, Sodaemun-ku.

Yi, who also crisscrossed the country except for the Cholla areas, claimed the corruption-riddled election campaign made many people abhor existing politics and strongly desire fresh politics.

"This atmosphere will help our party win in the elections," he said.

Local Elections Turnout Updated to 58.8%

SK2006132791 Seoul YONHAP in English 1314 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP)—A total of 16,517,997 South Koreans or 58.8 percent of the 28,083,024 eligible voters cast ballots Thursday to elect 866 local councilors in six major cities and nine provinces, according to a tentative tally by the Central Election Management Committee.

The rate is 3.8 percent higher than the rate in the previous local elections for smaller constituencies in March but was far beyond [as received] the original predictions of 60 to 70 percent.

Cheju province recorded the highest turn out of 74.7 percent while Seoul was the lowest with 52.4 percent, followed by 53.0 percent in Taegu.

Rates in other areas were 53.9 percent in Inchon, 55.5 percent in Kyonggi Province and 55.6 percent in Kwangju.

Breakdown by Region of Election Results

SK2106035591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0335 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—Following is final tally of successful candidates in June 20 local elections which was released by the Central Election Management Committee Friday.

Regions	Seats	DLP	NDP	DP	Independent
Seoul	132	110	21	1	
Pusan	51	50		1	
Taegu	28	26			2
Inchon	27	20	1	3	3
Kwangju	23		19		4
Taejon	23	14	2	1	6
Kyonggi	117	94	3	2	18 Prov.
Kangwon	54	34		1	18 Prov.
North Prov.	38	31		2	5 Chungchong
South Prov.	55	37		4	14 Chungchong
North	52		51		1 Cholla Prov.
South	73	1	67		5 Cholla Prov.
North Prov.	87	66		5	16 Kyongsang
South Prov.	89	73	1	1	14 Kyongsang
Cheju	17	8			9 Prov.
Total	866	564	165	21	115

Note: DLP: Democratic Liberal Party

NDP: New Democratic Party

DP: Democratic Party (there was a successful candidate on Minjung Party ticket in Kangwon Province).

Significance of Local Election Results Analyzed

SK2106092091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT 21 Jun 91

[By Kim Heung-suk]

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea went to the polls on Thursday, bringing back local autonomy after 30 years in purgatory, but the results will have far more significance on a national than a local level.

With two-thirds of the local council seats, President No Tae-u's Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] was able to declare a landslide victory, leaving Kim Tae-chung's New Democratic Party [NDP], Yi Ki-taek's Democratic Party [DP] and other opposition groups to ponder the lessons of their devastating defeat.

Political analysts fear the victory will give the ruling party too much power, putting decision-making at all levels totally at its mercy.

With the opposition now virtually written off as a challenge in the upcoming general elections, the DLP will be preoccupied with the task of deciding who gets the nomination to succeed No when his term expires in early 1993.

The opposition will find it increasingly difficult to escape calls for unity, as the abundance of opposition candidates is cited as one of the major reasons for their defeat.

While party strategists rack their brains over how to maximize or minimize the impact of the elections, political analysts warn that the low turnout of 58.9 percent shows "political nihilism" is spreading among the public.

The first round of local elections in March had a turnout of 55 percent, but few interpreted the low figure as a signpost because the elections were conducted without party nominations.

Dramatic events of grave political implications followed the March 26 elections and, coupled with party nominations, were expected to bring more voters out this time.

"The outcome shows that young people in their 20s and 30s are distrustful of politicians in the established parties. Many of them seem to have abstained from voting as they were unable to find anyone they felt deserved their vote," says So Kyong-sok, secretary-general of the Citizens Council for Fair Elections. "Abstention is an unsound way of expressing civic concern."

Analysts agree that more nonvoters possessed anti-government leanings than were supportive of the incumbent government.

"The so-called stability-searching voters cast their ballots with a sense of crisis, but the disgruntled stayed away from the polling stations," a Seoul National University professor says.

On April 26, exactly a month after the first round of local elections, a collegian was beaten to death by riot policemen during a demonstration, encouraging public sympathy for activists and turning downtown streets in major cities into battlefields for dissidents and law-enforcement authorities.

No's government spent all of May groping its way along an unprecedentedly dark tunnel, until Prime Minister Chong Won-sik rode to the rescue and singlehandedly turned the tide.

Chong, a self-confident former education minister, sauntered into the eye of the storm when he visited a university to give a lecture days after he was named prime minister. Students pelted Chong with eggs and flour, and photographs of him smeared with batter were splashed across the newspapers and repeatedly shown on television. The assault sparked indignation among the many older Koreans steeped in the Confucian virtue of respect for elders, and particularly for teachers.

Public sympathy for dissidents and collegians dried up on the spot, and the mass media warned that student activism was going beyond tradition.

The episode served the government well, allowing it to justify a tighter grip on state affairs and tougher treatment of dissidents.

The second round of local elections came less than three weeks after the incident, while it was still fresh in many minds.

Political analysts say the concentration of power in DLP hands in the National Assembly and on local councils may further erode trust and interest in politics as the ruling party runs those forums on its own.

The only way to keep the public interested in politics, they say, is for the DLP to recognize that it has as many opponents as supporters: NDP and DP netted 36 percent of the ballots cast in Thursday's elections, and the DLP bagged 41 percent. In Seoul, the DLP collected 41 percent of the votes, and the NDP and DP had 48 percent.

For the opposition, the message seems simple and clear: "Unite, or lose again."

Three Main DLP Factions 'Struggle for Control'

SK2106092191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0835 GMT 21 Jun 91

[By Kim Hyung-kun]

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—With a sweeping victory under its belt in Thursday's polls, the ruling party is set for general and presidential elections next year, but the losing parties must fight off cries for the formation of an opposition coalition.

But the overpowering triumph could unleash some demons as the three main factions in the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] struggle for control.

The faction headed by DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam will resume its push for a party convention this year to nominate Kim as presidential candidate to succeed President No Tae-u.

The other two factions, headed by No and DLP Co-chairman Kim Chong-pil, are strongly against the idea and say early nomination of the ruling party candidate would make No a lame duck.

Through a merger of their parties early last year, No joined forces with the two Kims and created a mammoth majority party that wrested control of the National Assembly away from the opposition. No and Kim Chong-pil, graduates of the Korea Military Academy, share the same sentiments and leave Kim Yong-sam alone.

Another point of sharp confrontation is the introduction of a Westminster-style parliamentary cabinet system, which has been a thorny political issue since it was first proposed by the ruling party before the merger.

Those who have a stake in the marriage between No and Kim say it is time to introduce the system as the voting public showed their support for it in the election, but members of the third faction say it is not even worth discussing any more.

Having suffered total defeat in the election, Kim Tae-chung's New Democratic Party [NDP], the splinter Democratic Party [DP] and the Minjung (Mass) Party are under bigger pressure to unite from both inside and outside the parties.

Several lawmakers of the NDP told reporters Friday that they would take the front in pressing for a coalition, pointing out that defeat is unavoidable in future elections without a united opposition front.

The growing calls by progressive lawmakers for an opposition coalition will be a severe challenge to the leadership of Kim Tae-chung if they put their party membership at stake in promoting unity.

Not only Kim but also DP leader Yi Ki-taek can be stripped of his post as some lawmakers are showing signs of demanding he assume responsibility for the election debacle.

Establishing a new opposition party is being discussed by NDP progressives, two former NDP lawmakers who left the party right before the election and some DP lawmakers.

Yi Hae-chan, one of the two former NDP lawmakers, raised a need for the new party.

"Through the elections, the NDP has shown its limits not only in dissatisfying the demands of those in the 20s and 30s but also in failing attracting supporters other than from the Cholla provinces," Yi said.

Against all odds, the NDP can remain the biggest and most influential opposition party.

DLP Executive Chairman Kim told a news conference Friday that he would take the NDP as a political partner. He also said he and the other Kim were supposed to get together at a prayer meeting in Kwangju on July 1 to discuss ruling-opposition cooperation.

As long as DLP Kim's interest coincides with NDP Kim's, the two rivals are expected to collaborate in order to have each other in politics and run the presidential elections.

As long as the two rivals are healthy and sound enough to influence the nation's politics, it will be very difficult for No's and Kim Chong-pil's factions in the ruling party to take all power or for the opposition to form a common front.

'Dissident' To Report to Prosecutor's Office

SK2106085791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—Kang Ki-hun, wanted by the police on suspicion of helping a dissident commit suicide, will report to the prosecutor's office on Tuesday, So Chun-sik, chairman of human rights committee of the dissident group Chonminnyon (the National Alliance of Democratic Movements), said Friday.

Kang, 27, who has taken part in a sit-in at Myongdong Cathedral since May 19, had told the Catholic Priests Association for Justice that he would go to prosecutor's office by June 25 at the latest, So said.

Between 20 and 30 dissidents have staged a sit-in at the cathedral since street protests against the government after the fatal police beating of a demonstrator on April 26. The police suspect Kang wrote the note left behind by activist Kim Ki-sol, who jumped to his death from a roof on May 8.

Earlier in the day, the Rev. Kyong Kap-sil, on behalf of the cathedral, called for the dissidents to leave and said they had failed to keep their promise.

The dissidents set their departure for June 15 and then put it off, he said.

The dissidents say they will continue their sit-in, but are ready to leave at any time if the police lift a cordon around the cathedral and drop them from the wanted list.

Seoul Police Chief Kim Won-hwan said it was unnecessary for the police to enter the cathedral to capture Kang, saying he thought the suspect would surrender to the police.

Six Major Banks Agree on 7 Percent Pay Hike

SK2106040391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—Unions at six major banks in Seoul accepted pay raises of 5-7 percent Friday, ending almost two months of disputes and setting a precedent for settlements at other banks.

In negotiations that stretched well past midnight, management and union representatives at the Bank of Seoul, Chohung Bank, Commercial, Korea First, Hanil and Korea Exchange signed an accord giving 5-7 percent pay raises and allowances of 10 percent of basic pay.

The unions had wanted to conclude contract negotiations first, but agreed to hold those discussions later.

Three state-run banks, 10 provincial banks and three cooperatives now involved in labor disputes are expected to settle on similar terms.

The 22 banks began joint pay talks April 3 but failed to reach an agreement. The unions wanted a 19.3-percent hike in pay, but management refused to go above 5-7 percent in compliance with government guidelines.

Union members across the nation refused to work during lunch time to press their demands Tuesday and Wednesday.

Market Opening To Burden Deep-Sea Fishing

SK2106031591 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 91 p 6

[By staff reporter Kim Su-yong]

[Text] The Korean deep-sea fishing industry was once recognized as one of the most promising fields when it accounted for 20 percent of the nation's total exports.

But now deep-sea fishing firms are struggling to tide over a business slump as the industry remains in the long-lasting doldrums.

Pyon Chang-myong, managing director of the Korea Deep Sea Fisheries Association (KDSFA), joined by shipowners, acknowledged the crisis facing the Korean fishing industry.

"One of the factors responsible for aggravating the problem is the dwindling fishing zones for Korean vessels as increasing number of countries have taken steps in recent years to place restrictions on fishing, in a bid to protect their fishing resources," he said.

The Korean deep-sea industry suffered a serious setback when Korean fishing boats catching Alaskan pollack withdrew from the "golden" North Pacific grounds following the United States's declaration of the 200-mile economic sea zone in March 1977.

Many countries have since followed suit and restricted fishing within their economic sea zone under the cause of preserving fishing resources.

Industry analysts and officials at the National Fisheries Administration of Korea concur that the industry is also troubled by shortage of fishermen and a declined productivity caused by increased cost.

Pak Tek-pae, assistant director of the administration's Fisheries Promotion Division, said, "The deep-sea fishermen were among the highest paid laborers in the 1960s and 1970s."

"Things have changed, however; people are reluctant to work on deep-sea vessels under unfavorable working conditions and spend long months at sea in this 'high-wage' era."

One of the nagging problems is that many of Korean deep-sea vessels are "worn-out and outmoded" since they were purchased second-hand from Japan, he said.

KDSFA spokesman said the number of deep-sea vessels 16 years old or more account for 35 percent, just 2 percentage points lower than in 1988.

Figures released by the National Fisheries Administration showed that the deep-sea industry's exports declined from $618 million in 1988 to $539 million and further to $471 million.

Noteworthy is that long-line tuna fishing, which takes up a big share of exports, is hardest hit by the business recession as tuna prices have plunged in recent months because of increased inventories in Japan, Korea's sole tuna exporting market, fishing officials said.

Taiwan's dumping on the international market is blamed in part for a drop in prices of tuna, they said.

On the other hand, other deep-sea fishing sectors appear not to be entangled in as serious a slump, business analysts say.

In particular, tuna purse-seiner fishing suffers a relatively lower loss as canned products made with low-priced tunas are in high demand and exports of the tuna used for processing are on the rise, they said.

Korean deep sea firms' profit and loss statements for last year showed that only a few firms, including Dongwon Industries Co., Silla Trading Co. and Pukyang Fisheries Co. managed to attain a balance, while most other firms were in the red ink.

In the latest sign of hard times for the deep-sea fishing industry, Daewha Fisheries Co. and Trustar Marine Co. recently went bankrupt.

Most other firms have worked out emergency plans to overcome the adverse situation, calling for streamlining of their business.

A few firms, including Sajo Industrial Co. and Dongwon Industries Co., have opened restaurants for serving fresh tuna pellets, in a bid to cope with the declining prices of raw tunas on the international market.

National Fisheries Administration and KDSFA officials pin a high hope for business recovery on the exploration of more fishing grounds in the Soviet Sea and South American waters.

They said an increasing number of Korean deep-sea firms are seeking to explore new fishing zones in South America through joint ventures.

South Korea is supposed to soon conclude an agreement on cooperation in the fisheries sector with the Soviet Union, which would allow Korean fishing vessels to catch fish within the Soviet economic zone.

Some analysts argue that under the agreement with the Soviet Union, Korean fishing firms can hardly make big profits since the Soviets are expected to present disfavorable terms in return for direct fishing there.

Wider opening of the Korean fishing market seems sure to add a burden to the sagging domestic deep-sea industry.

Korea is to allow imports of all fishery and maritime products by 1997.

Global Warming Effects Observed on Peninsula

SK2106030691 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] The climatic global warming is apparently having an effect on the Korean peninsula particularly in major cities and industrial regions, the Korea Meteorological Administration said.

In a report made Wednesday after an analysis on the trend of changes in the weather over the past 60 years on the southern half of the peninsula, the KMA said the average temperature had increased by 0.4 degrees centigrade in the latter 30-year period.

In the nation's seven largest cities, including Seoul, Pusan and Taegu, the mercury shot up by some 0.5 degrees centigrade during the comparative time frame, weather experts noted.

Also noteworthy was the increase in the thermometer reading this year over 1990 of an alarming 1.3 degrees centigrade in the seven cities, the highest ever in recent history, they said.

On the other hand, they added, changes in temperatures in such remote areas as Ullung-do island were almost nonexistent, indicating that industrial activities as well as

gases given off by vehicles are mainly to be blamed for transformation in the climate.

Global warming, the experts explained, is a phenomenon discovered in recent years whereby the temperature around the world increases as a result of excess emission of carbon gases.

It has been the focus of global environmental protection measures along with the preservation of the ozone along with the preservation of the ozone layer by restricting the use of CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) in industrial manufacturing.

According to the environmental experts, the warming effect, if left unattended, will accelerate in the next few decades at rates far greater than in past centuries.

The KMA study also showed that the temperature hikes were most significant in the spring season with an average of 0.7 degrees centigrade and lowest in the month of November with 0.1 degrees centigrade.

As for precipitation, the experts said, there was also an increase of 38.2 mm during 1961-1990 over 1931-1960, the consequences of which have yet to be judged if it is positive or negative.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Australia Urged To Inact Plan To Improve Ties

BK2106043291 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0326 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 21 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Australia must take the initiative to improve its relations with Malaysia since it was responsible for creating the present "cold relations" between both countries, Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan said.

He said in Parliament Thursday that it was also up to the Australians to propose a suitable date for a meeting between Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and its premier Bob Hawke.

Dr. Fadzil said the government had not instigated TV 3, Malaysia's only private TV station, to air a series of negative reports on Australia recently.

"The programmes were aired purely on the initiative of TV 3," he said.

He said the cold bilateral relations was caused by the actions of certain groups in Australia who tries to interfere in Malaysia's internal affairs.

Sabah Leader Datuk Pairin Wants To Mend Ties

BK2106030291 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Jun 91 p 17

[By Kalimullah Hassan]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur—Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan yesterday offered the olive branch to the federal government and asked that relations be mended for the sake of national unity.

Datuk Pairin, who is also Parti Bersatu Sabah [Sabah United Party, PBS] MP [member of parliament] for Keningau, was addressing Parliament during the debate on the Second Outline Perspective Plan [OPP2] tabled by Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed on Monday.

He said the PBS pullout from the ruling National Front [NF] headed by Dr. Mahathir should not be held against the state and instead channels of communication should always be kept open.

"Time is a great healer and I believe state-federal relations will improve," he said.

However, he cautioned that the objectives of the OPP2 for national unity should be achieved through integration and not assimilation.

He also urged Kuala Lumpur to utilise the National Unity Ministry to bring federal and state leader closer.

"The national unity minister has not even visited Sabah yet," he said. The national unity and social development minister is Datuk Napsiah Omar.

He also asked federal leaders to consider reviewing the Internal Security Act [ISA] which he said was being used to detain people with opposing views.

Datuk Pairin's brother Dr. Jeffrey Kitingan and several party members were detained under the ISA for allegedly trying to take Sabah out of Malaysia, a charge Datuk Pairin denied.

He said that just like the OPP2, there were imperfections in the ISA.

At the end of his speech, he expressed full support for Dr. Mahathir's OPP2.

Datuk Pairin was later asked by reporters outside the House whether he was trying to mend fences by making a conciliatory speech.

"You are the analysts. You tell me," he said.

When a reporter replied that it appeared as if he was holding out the olive branch, he noted: "Your thinking and my thinking are the same."

State-federal relations, which have been uneasy since the Christian-led PBS came to power in 1985, plummetted when the PBS pulled out of the NF on the eve of general elections last year.

Reportage on Prime Minister's Visit to Chile

W4200613691

For reportage on the visit by Prime Minister Mahathir to Chile, including reports on agreements on trade and economic cooperation, please see the Chile section of the 20 June Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Commentary Lauds Forestry Management Policy

BK2106095791 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] Forest preservation. Environment protection. Greening the earth. These are terms we have come to be familiar with. Malaysia, counted in the list of fast developing countries, subscribes positively to all measures taken to save this planet from destruction through pollution of the environment.

Where its forests are concerned, Malaysia gives its due attention to planning and implementing policies that ensure proper forest management. It is in this regard that the minister of primary industries, Dr. Lim Kheng Yeik, brought up the question of excessive logging in some areas in the country. Without naming them, he pointed out that four states had exceeded their respected quotas in the logging of timber in forest reserve areas. They have been asked to ensure that the practise is stopped. The warning came about as a result of a report from the National Forestry Council which is empowered to oversee logging in the country.

Malaysia's quest for the preservation of forest will continue unabated. From this year, a day is being set aside,

which will be an annual tree planting day which will be the country's contribution to the the greening effect. Under the campaign the number of trees in the country is expected to increase by 17 million a year. Apart from that brochures have been made available in hotels which are aimed at creating an awareness of the beauty and importance of our rain forest—Malaysia's heritage and pride, as they are believed to be the oldest in the world.

Everyone in Malaysia recognizes the need to preserve these natural forests which visitors to the country will admire and marvel at during their sojourn in the country. Not everyone is aware of the fact that Malaysia's forest resources are its best export earner next to petroleum. Their exploitation will naturally mean a lot to the country's coffers. But Malaysia has shown its willingness to accomodate the demands for proper forest management systems.

According to reports of special investigating team, Malaysia's forestry policies are among the best in the world. And that is why Malaysians are baffled when some so-called environmental group hurled wild accusations at Malaysia and other tropical countries for indiscriminate felling of trees. Sometimes, we are prompted to ask the developed and industrial countries some pertinent questions: What were their policies when they were in their stages of development? Did they not clear large areas of their forests to accomodate their growing populations and their expanding industries? Or are the current charges aimed at protecting their own timber industries against the competition from the tropical countries whose timber products have proven their merit and quality in the world market? The answers are obvious.

On Malaysia's part, protection of the environment will always remain a high priority.

Cambodia

Hor Namhong Interviewed on Thailand SNC Meeting

BK2106063991 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0509 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 21 Jun (SPK)—"We are ready to discuss any question capable of shortening the road to peace," declared Hor Namhong, Cambodian minister of foreign affairs, concerning the meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Phatthaya, Thailand, scheduled for 24 June.

Here is the full text of the interview exclusively accorded to SPK by the head of the Cambodian diplomacy:

Question: Mr. Minister, what are the topics that will be raised for discussion at the forthcoming SNC meeting in Phatthaya?

Answer: We ready are to discuss any question capable of shortening the road to peace. We are determined to make this meeting produce another landmark in the rapprochement of our points of view in order to bring about genuine mutual trust, without which it would be hard to settle anything at all.

In this connection, I think that the agreement between Samdech Sihanouk and Comrade Hun Sen in Jakarta constitutes a good starting point which would create favorable conditions for the the settlement of other issues that remain to be settled.

Question: And if a certain faction continues to reject it?

Answer: That faction should then bear responsibility before the people and international opinion. Do not forget that in Jakarta and in other capitals people most warmly welcomed the Sihnaouk-Hun Sen agreement regarding it as a great step forward.

Question: Lately, it has been demanded here and there that pressure be brought to bear on the Phnom Penh government. What is your opinion?

Answer: Allow me to stress one more time that all decisions concerning Cambodia must be taken in Phnom Penh by the government of the State of Cambodia, and nowhere else.

We accept no pressure, wherever it might come from.

Heng Samrin Receives SRV, Lao Delegations

BK2106075191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 June at the former royal palace, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's State Council, granted an audience to the delegation of the SRV's Defense Ministry—led by Comrade Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and deputy defense minister—and the delegation of the Defense Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic—led by Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-ngason, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and first deputy defense minister—which paid a courtesy visit to him. The two military delegations participated in the celebration of the 40th founding anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] and the army-people solidarity day at the invitation of the State of Cambodia's Defense Ministry.

On that occasion, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin extolled the great achievements fulfilled by the parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam and Laos at this stage of transition in conformity with the resolutions defined by the Sixth CPV Congress and the Fourth LPRP Congress. He briefed the two delegations on the multifarious developments—in the State of Cambodia during the past more than 12 years—which are inseparable from the material and moral assistance and support of the parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam and Laos.

In their replies, Comrade Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang and Comrade Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-ngason highly valued the successes achieved by the CPAF in the military campaign against the enemy during

the 1990-1991 dry season. The two delegations also pledged to further strengthen and safeguard the relations of solidarity and friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the three countries—Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia—eternally.

Party-State Delegations Visit Soldiers

BK2106073391 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0521 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 21—On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces (June 19) and the Army-People Solidarity Day, delegations of the party and government and mass organizations called on officials of the Ministry of National Defence of the State of Cambodia.

The party and government delegation was led by Um Sarit, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and first vice president of its Organization Commission, and the mass organization delegation by Min Khin, secretary general of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland.

In a cordial conversation with the officers, the delegations praised the heroic struggle of the Cambodian Army against the enemy's perfidious moves and plots for safeguarding the achievements of the Cambodian people over the past 12 years. They also spoke highly of the Cambodian Army's capability in assuming the tasks of national defence after the total whithdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers.

They expressed gratitude to the officers, soldiers, war invalids and fallen combatants who had made great sacrifices for the cause of national defence.

On the same day, the visiting delegations of the Ministries of National Defence of Vietnam and Laos respectively led by General Tran Van Quang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and by Lieutenant General Chummali Sai-gnason, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defence of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, also called on officials of the National Defence Ministry here.

Son Sann Interviewed on Thailand SNC Meeting

BK2106094191 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Interview with Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, prime minister of the Cambodian National Government, and member of the Supreme National Council, by unidentified station correspondent on 16 June; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am a representative of the Voice of the Khmer [VOK] radio. My respects to Your Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], prime minister of the Cambodian National Government [CNG], and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC]. First of all, I would like to thank your excellency the president for granting me this second interview following the Jakarta meeting. The VOK newsroom has learned of the decision to hold the meeting in Phatthaya City, Thailand, instead of Surin Province on 24 June. Could you mention any of the issues to be discussed at this SNC meeting in Phatthaya? What results do you expect from the coming meeting?

[Son Sann] I would like to express my deep thanks to the VOK which on many occasions has allowed me to have intimate conversations with my Cambodian compatriots in Cambodia, along the border, and abroad. Before answering your question, I would like to tell you this: All compatriots in Cambodia might not have kept count, but should know that so far, thanks to the countries that are friendly to our Cambodian people, the four Cambodian factions have met for seven times in Indonesia. The compatriots might not have counted and thought that it was just a few times. But, I would like to inform you that they met seven times in Indonesia, twice in France, once in Bangkok after last year's meeting in Jakarta, and once in Japan. There have been no clear results from these seven, nine, 10, 11 meetings. Now Thailand is so kind to help us again by allowing the four Cambodian factions to meet in Phatthaya under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. As I have learned, the four factions have already agreed to this. Therefore, this meeting will be held among the Cambodians.

So, to answer your question, I would like to say that I have good hopes. I hope that this time, since the Cambodian compatriots in the four factions must know by now that the superpowers and the whole world have become bored with the fact that the Cambodians have not come to terms, if we, the Cambodians who are going to meet once again, cannot show the world that the Cambodians can reach mutual understanding and can make the needed concessions, then I think that we will not be able to attend the coming UN meeting in September. This means that the world will certainly forget about us.

Another point is that there are more urgent problems than ours in the world. While several years have elapsed, our problem has still not been solved only because the Cambodians have not come to terms. There are some important, more urgent problems in the Middle East, Africa, and East Europe. By then, I think that the superpowers, as well as all the rich countries that are currently kind to us and think about us, will surely forget us because they will certainly be busy with other problems. That is one point.

A second point is that as we all know, the European countries plan to help us. This begins with Japan which has announced since the Paris conference that when peace is achieved, Japan will help rebuild our country. If we do not come to terms this time by making concessions to show them that we can move forward, finally the rich countries that have set aside money for helping us will certainly use that money to help countries in Africa, the Middle East, and East Europe where there are many problems that need their help. As all compatriots know, the Soviet Union alone needs $100 billion to rebuild its economy. You should understand all of those significant points. The rich

countries will aid the Soviets with $100 billion. If it takes a long time for us to reach mutual understanding, then by the time peace returns, the rich countries will have no more money to help us with. Therefore, all compatriots, please understand that our country is in ruins, thus we need help. All compatriots should think this way. This is why I have hope in our meeting in Phatthaya.

I hope that all our Cambodian compatriots are ready to show at this meeting among the Cambodian factions under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk that we can reach understanding, we can make whatever concessions are necessary toward each other, so that the five big powers and all of our international friends will agree to hold the meeting of the coordinating committee in Paris. After that they will hold the Paris conference in order to resolve the Cambodian problem before September. As I said earlier, in September there will be a meeting at the United Nations and other problems will be discussed there, thus leaving the task of discussing the Cambodian problem more or less to the Cambodians.

At the meeting in Phatthaya, if we can settle some problems among ourselves, showing that we can make headway, we will gain some momentum and the big powers will agree to hold the meeting of the coordinating committee. Immediately after that they will hold the international conference to settle the Cambodian problem before September so that our Cambodia will regain lasting peace.

[Correspondent] Thank you, your excellency. Could you please confirm the issues to be discussed at the coming meeting?

[Son Sann] As you know, one is the problem that has not yet been settled in Jakarta, and that is the problem of the vice chairman. As for the chairman, everyone has agreed to let Samdech Norodom Sihanouk become the chairman. At the meeting in Phatthaya, there will be no problem about this because the samdech has agreed to be an ordinary member among the 12. As far as I know, the four Cambodian factions have agreed with this and proposed that the samdech preside over this meeting. That was quite a great success. Second, there are some problems that we can settle, such as the Angkor Temple issue, and the release of the compatriots who have been detained since 1979 for committing no other crime than a political offense. That will be good because the world will see the Cambodians restore their unity and our Cambodians will understand each other and easily compromise.

There are some other problems that we can also discuss at this meeting under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. I and the three other factions, the four factions, will propose that these problems be entered on the agenda. As I know, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will also try his best to persuade the four factions to compromise so that we can make progress. If we can move forward, I expect that immediately after the meeting of the coordinating committee in Paris, the Paris conference will certainly be held before September when the UN meeting is to be held.

[Correspondent] Thank you, your excellency. I think that before each meeting, many Cambodian people wait eagerly to hear about it. Therefore, before this meeting, could your excellency make any further comments for the information of our Cambodian compatriots and VOK listeners?

[Son Sann] I dare not confirm what we will discuss in Phatthaya because we, the four Cambodian factions, have not yet met. However, I have hope that this time we will be able to make progress. Under the leadership, chairmanship, and through the skillful mediation by Samdech Sihanouk, we, the four Cambodian factions, will certainly be able to make progress. Because of this hope, I dare not say anything that might affect any Cambodian faction.

Before answering your second question, I would like to recall our historic Cambodian lessons for the information of all compatriots in Cambodia, along the border, and abroad, and particularly those who are going to meet in Phatthaya. I notice that as time passes, we tend to forget the cause of the present Cambodian problem. I would like to recall that the present Cambodian problem was caused by the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of our country since the end of 1978. You must know that at present, although Vietnam has said that it agreed to withdraw all troops, there are more than 55,000 Vietnamese troops in our country. Concerning this matter, Nguyen Co Thach admitted in Washington that there are several thousand of his so-called Vietnamese advisers in Cambodia. It is known to all that there are currently over 1 million Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia. Most of these immigrants are ex-soldiers who have been allowed to stay on in Cambodia after completing their military service instead of being sent back to Vietnam.

All compatriots must know places where these Vietnamese immigrants are living inside our country. As long as all these Vietnamese are not withdrawn from Cambodia, then the Cambodian problem cannot be resolved. Therefore, you must not forget that the cause of the Cambodian problem is still [illegible]re.

I would also like to take this opportunity to talk to the compatriots about some lessons that have come down from our Cambodian historical annals since time immemorial. Some compatriots who know our history well must have remembered that whenever the Cambodians have factionalized, the Vietnamese would immediately infiltrate and seize control of our country. It has happened this way on several occasions in the past. However, every time in the past, only because the Cambodians patched up their differences, understood the problem, and reunited, were we able to drive the Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

Let us take more recent events as a lesson. During the 1950's, the Vietnamese Viet Cong came to Cambodia. They claimed that they came to liberate our Cambodia from the French yoke. This was not true. There is now another kind of propaganda, but I want to talk about the events in the 1950's first. The claim was not true because we also demanded independence from France by ourselves. At that time, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk called a

meeting of all Cambodian compatriots to discuss a movement for independence with him as the leader. We made the demand and the French agreed to return our independence in November 1953. At that time, Hanoi wanted us to establish a movement called the Khmer Viet Minh, but that idea was unsuccessful because no one, neither our Cambodian people nor the international community, believed Hanoi. No Cambodians followed that idea. That was why there were no real Cambodians in that movement. And that was why during the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina, although the Khmer Viet Minh in Hanoi had tried hard, no one welcomed the Viet Minh movement to attend the conference. And that was because our Cambodians understood each other well.

I would like to recall some more about the 1954 Geneva conference. Our Cambodian delegation to the Geneva conference was led by His Excellency Kiet Chhon who was then the Cambodian foreign minister. The delegation included His Excellency Nong Kimni, late Mr. Som Sary, and myself. We explained clearly to the 1954 Geneva conference that the Vietnamese Communists invaded our country without cause. At that time, all Cambodians were united. I must recall that we regained independence from France in November 1953 and the Geneva conference was held in 1954. In Geneva, we negotiated seriously and achieved good success. At the same time in Cambodia, our Cambodian compatriots under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk launched an operation and drove all Vietnamese Communists out of Cambodia. Therefore, after the Geneva conference, our Cambodians remained united. They did not split up and no one could seize even an inch of our territory. The Vietnamese had to withdraw their troops unconditionally. They had to withdraw all troops and weapons. We learned later that they also took several thousands of our children with them.

Thus, after the Geneva conference, we Cambodians remained united while Vietnam was divided into two parts, North Vietnam and South Vietnam, and Laos was also divided into two parts. We remained united then only because we knew how to arrive at consensus. Out of the Geneva conference in 1954, we remained intact, not even a square meter of our territory was taken away from us. I recalled this Geneva conference because it was a very significant event. At present, we must try our best to free ourselves from the current situation in which the Vietnamese aggressors have caused this problem in our Cambodia since the end of 1978. We want to free ourselves from this situation and want our country to remain intact with stable territorial integrity and a future. Our compatriots must know that the Vietnamese have moved the border markers several kilometers deep inside our Cambodian territory from the north to the south. You must know well about this. I want to remind you that when they invaded us, the Vietnamese claimed that they came to liberate Cambodia from the Khmer Rouge. But, I want to ask just one question: Who has strengthened the Khmer Rouge forces since 1970; who gave them weapons; who trained them?

The answer is Vietnam. It was Vietnam that made the Khmer Rouge strong so that they could attack the armed forces of Marshal Lon Nol. If Vietnam really pitied and wanted to help our Cambodian people, it should have liberated its fraternal Cambodia in 1975 or 1976 at the latest. Everyone knows well that in 1975, the Khmer Rouge massacred hundreds of thousands of our people. In point of fact, Vietnam continued to side with the Khmer Rouge until the end of 1978. In 1978, after establishing friendship with the Soviets and receiving sufficient aid from them, Vietnam invaded our Cambodia. Earlier, Vietnam used the Khmer Rouge to attack Marshal Lon Nol's forces. Now, it is using the Khmer Rouge as a pretext to justify its aggression and occupation of our Cambodia until today.

All compatriots should know this. This is just a reminder that the Vietnamese have killed and caused hundreds of thousands of our Cambodians to die by forcing them to do hard labor along the Cambodian-Thai border without sufficient food or proper shelter. If you do not believe me, just read the book entitled "The Bamboo Curtain" and you will learn how many Cambodian compatriots have died and how many others are suffering from malaria. It all was because of the hard labor forced on them by the Vietnamese.

All compatriots must know very well who is controlling our fertile lands along the Mekong river and Tonle Sap lake and our commercial businesses in all cities. You must know who is controlling our rubber plantations and to where our rubber products have been sent. You must know where all the timber from the thousands of square meters of our forests in Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri Provinces and along the highways has been sent. All were sent to Vietnam. The Vietnamese have robbed us of our wealth and our products, fish, rubber, timber, and precious stones, and have continued to stay in our country as I said earlier.

The world is well aware of this. For this reason, the five big powers; the six ASEAN members, including Indonesia and Thailand; and Japan have come to give us genuine help in order to salvage us from the Vietnamese aggressors and prevent the Khmer Rouge or any other faction from seizing power by force. This is the solution that the five big powers worked out during their meetings throughout 1989. They have already planned everything for an overall settlement of our Cambodian problem.

Recently, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas met and reiterated last Friday that it is only the solution of the five big powers that can comprehensively resolve the Cambodian problem. This plan allows for a thorough inspection so that all Vietnamese forces will leave Cambodia, peace to be maintained in Cambodia, all four Cambodian factions to be disarmed, and the Khmer Rouge to be denied seizing power. This means that the five big powers have already formulated all the measures in their plan. All compatriots should know this. Do not use anything as a pretext. Moreover, the five big powers have already planned for the United Nations to work with us, help us carry out all the tasks I just mentioned, and assist the four Cambodian

factions in organizing general elections to allow our Cambodian people to settle the Cambodian problem through our people's opinion. By then, our compatriots must know that they should vote according to their own free will. Do not let anyone force you.

Because the meeting in Phatthaya is drawing near, I would like to inform the compatriots that this is an important occasion—maybe the last chance—under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for us to compromise and make the necessary concessions in order to show the world that this inter-Cambodian meeting can make headway. Why must we make headway? So that we can immediately move toward the meeting of the coordinating committee in Paris or any other city, and then toward the Paris International Conference on Cambodia before September when there will be many international conferences at the United Nations on problems in Africa, the Middle East, and Western Europe [as heard]. We might be forgotten because those problems are more serious and more urgent than ours. Therefore, all compatriots must understand and realize this point and think hard about all these points before our meeting in Phatthaya.

[Correspondent] On behalf of the compatriots and VOK listeners, I would like to thank Your Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF, prime minister of the CNG, and member of the SNC, for giving this clear explanation to VOK listeners.

[Son Sann] I would like to thank all compatriots for listening to me. I would like to bid goodbye to all clergymen and compatriots with the hope that all will understand me and will tell the four Cambodian factions to understand each other and compromise so that all the big countries will help us because they are assured that we Cambodians can come to terms.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

VONADK Reports Combat on Route 10-Pailin

BK2106013091 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] On 16 and 17 June, the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppet-lackeys mobilized forces to launch a multiprong offensive against us in another attempt to seize Pailin Town. But these forces were ambushed by our national army of Democratic Kampuchea at Srang, Veng, and Kon Damrei hills and at Veal Cheng, Kiri Chum, and Pang Roloem. We attacked them from the front, flanks, and rear—cutting them into pieces—by using infantry forces, artillery pieces, and mines, and by strewing appeal leaflets. We did this on both days. Many enemy soldiers were killed or wounded, and survivors fled in disarray into the forest. Some enemy soldiers carrying their wounded fellowmen while retreating, were attacked, killed, or wounded by our people's guerrillas.

We are continuing to attack the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppet-lackeys.

According to an additional report from 19 June, during the fighting on the battlefield, over 100 dead bodies of the Vietnamese aggressor troops and their puppet soldiers were left behind. Many of them were from the transport unit and were killed or wounded when they ran into land mines as they fled from our attack.

Laos

Phoun Sipaseut, Others Attend UK Reception

BK2006140791 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Last night, Ramsay Melhuish, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom to Laos with chancellery in Bangkok, Thailand, hosted a reception in Vientiane on the occasion of the 64th birthday of Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom and head of the Commonwealth.

Attending the reception as guests of honor were Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, ministers, deputy ministers, and high-level cadres from various agencies, foreign diplomats, and representatives of international organizations to Laos.

Trade Delegation Departs for Visit to Thailand

BK2106032991 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] At noon yesterday, the delegation of the Ministry of Trade and Tourism and a number of Lao businessmen led by Minister Khamphoui Keoboualapha left for Bangkok for a working visit to Thailand.

According to Khamphan Simmalavong, deputy minister of trade and tourism, the Lao trade delegation is scheduled to hold meetings with the foreign minister and finance minister of Thailand, to pay a courtesy call on Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon, and to sign a new trade agreement with the Thai minister of commerce. In addition, the delegation will also visit some business locations in Thailand.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Khamsai Souphanouvong, deputy minister of economy, planning, and finance; deputy ministers of some ministries concerned, and the counselor of the Thai Embassy in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Exiles From Thailand Killed, Wounded

BK2106032591 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] On 10, 12, and 13 June, a number of Lao exiles crossed the border from Thailand's Mae Charim District in Nan Province to carry out robberies and to create disturbances among the people in Laos' Phiang District, Sayaboury Province.

Holding aloft a sense of vigilance in defending their homeland, the regional forces, and people of Phiang District meted out suitable punishment against them, killing three of them and wounding five others and seizing a

number of weapons and materials. The rest of them fled haphazardly back into the Thai territory in Mae Charim District in Nan Province.

Lao Military Delegation Arrives in 18 Jun

BK2006134091 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] The military delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-ngason, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defense, left Vientiane and arrived in Phnom Penh on 18 June to attend the 40th anniversary celebrations of the Cambodian People's Army at the invitation of the National Defense Ministry of the State of Cambodia.

Airline Officials Discuss Overseas Air Services

BK2106043191 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] In the presence of many prominent local and foreign guests Ounheuan Salithian, general manager of the Lao Aviation Company, said that the TU-154 aircraft, the first jet plane brought into Laos, would be put into service to serve the existing overseas air routes: namely, the Vientiane-Bangkok route, the Vientiane-Hanoi route, and the Vientiane-Phnom Penh route. The reception held at Lan Xang Hotel, Vientiane capital, on the evening of Wednesday [19 June] to introduce the new TU-154M jet plane brought into Laos by the Del Chang Import-Export Company Limited for commercial overseas air services. This is in accordance with an agreement signed on 28 November 1990 between the Lao Aviation Company and the Del Chang Import-Export Company Limited. We will also expand our services to serve other routes in the near future, depending on future expansion of commercial air services. Based on the agreement on joint commercial overseas air services, this jet plane will be allowed to use the trademark, registration documents, and other permits of the state-owned Lao Aviation Company, which is the sole authorized operator of both domestic and oversaeas air services for the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The general manager of the Lao Avitation Company went on to say: it is a significant development in our aviation history—continuing since the liberation of our country—that we have acquired a modern jet plane to serve our socioeconomic and tourist needs, especially in providing overseas air services to parties concerned, thus giving a new face to our aviation company so that it will be able to enter into air service competition with other foreign airlines.

After that Mrs. Rena Wibunsiriwong, chairman of the Del Chang Import-Export Company Limited, took her turn to address the reception. She said her company acts as a nucleus for carrying out joint business investment in Laos with the following partners: namely the U.S.-owned Del Chang Import-Export Company Limited, the (?Antonov) Airline Company, the Australian-owned (?Indo-Australian) Company, and the British-owned (Tangs Indo) Company. Speaking on behalf of the four partners, she stressed: We are extremely serious and have complete unanimity with the Lao Aviation Company in developing and bringing progress and growth to Laos' air service sector to raise its status to the same level with the airlines of other developed countries. She finally called on all friendly countries, epsecially those with diplomatic relations with Laos, to render cooperation and assistance to Laos' aviation business operations.

Further on Reception

BK2006122391 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Vientiane, June 20 (KPL)—The Board of the Lao Aviation and the Del Chang Import-Export Company Limited, the co-investors in international air line business in Laos, yesterday evening hosted at the Lan Xang Hotel a reception to introduce a newly ordered T-154M commercial plane.

Guests of honour to the reception were Oudom Khattinga, Politburo member of the party central committee, Phao Bounnaphon, minister of external economic relations, Bouasi Lovansai, deputy minister of communication, transport, post and construction.

Several government officials concerned, members of diplomtic corps in Laos, Lao aviation staff, local and foreign businessmen in Vientiane, and Bulgarian air crew that flew the plane to Laos were also invited to the function. General mangager of the Lao Aviation, Ounheuan Salithian, on the occasion, made a speech appreciatng the Del Chang Import-Export Company, the investor, and other shareholders for their successful efforts in establishing the international air service in Laos. He described the business move as historic since this jet plane is the first biggest ever introduced into the international air service for Laos.

Representatives of Del Chang and other foreign co-investors also addressed the function. Both expressed gratitude and thanks to the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] Government and authorities concerned for their cooperation to establish the business here according to an agreement signed in November 1990.

They believed that their joint effort will be helpful to Laos in its activities of touristic and socioeconomic development.

Philippines

Reportage on U.S. Bases Negotiation Status

Aquino Refuses Comment

HK2006145791 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] President Cory Aquino stressed that the Philippine Government is aware of the possible changes in the bases negotiations due to the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo which affected Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

Nonetheless, the president said that there is no official communication yet from the United States about any change in their position, and thus, the published items in the newspapers were just speculations.

The president added that at present, she believes that it is not appropriate to comment on the negotiating positions and on the possible changes in them. The president also emphasized that speculation on anything like the bases negotiations, which are still being discussed by both parties, will not do any good.

The president made this clarification due to published reports that U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney has announced that the negotiations on the extension of the bases retention was being suspended temporarily while the Americans are still calculating the damages incurred by Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the Mt. Pinatubo eruption.

Manglapus on Bases Value

HK2106104291 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Jun 91

[By Rey Arquiza of DZRH of Unit 21; italicized portions in English]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said he would not listen to any statement coming from Washington unless it is stated by U.S. chief negotiator Richard Armitage. Secretary Manglapus was referring to U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, who stated recently that the Americans may pull out their military bases in the country because the Mt. Pinatubo eruption rendered these useless. Manglapus said: *As long as it is not Armitage who tells me, I don't listen.* In an ambush interview during the Department of Foreign Affairs 73d anniversary, Manglapus said that Armitage informed him he wants to return to the Philippines to finish the negotiations regarding the U.S. bases in the country. Manglapus said it is proper for the Americans to rebuild Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Olongapo because the land value in those areas will rise in the coming years as these lands become rich due to the ashes scattered by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo. *Reconstruction will be nothing compared to the incremental addition to the value of the land as a result of the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo, Manglapus added. He said that the volcanic eruption has sediment so that the value of those lands may rise. Haven't you heard that volcanic soil is fertile,* Manglapus said. He hinted that the Philippines may raise its compensation demand in exchange for the continuous stay of the U.S. bases in the country.

Senate President Comments

HK2006094191 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in English 1445 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Interview with Senate President Jovito Salonga by Attorney Ric Puno of television program "Viewpoint"; place not given—live; italicized portions in Tagalog]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Puno] Let's talk about one of the issues which immediately comes about when Mt. Pinatubo is talked about, and this has to do with the U.S. bases. Of course there's a lot of joking about how the eruption in Mt. Pinatubo was able to accomplish what our negotiators were unable to accomplish, which is get the United States out of the bases in Clark at least. But how do you see this? Is the...it's a situation where it now seems to be very clear that the United States does not need seven years to get out of Clark Air Base. They could do it in less than one day. Does this put a new complexion on the negotiations, do you think?

[Salonga] Could very well be. But I try to make a verification of all the news items published this morning and I found out that both on the side of the United States and on the side of the Philippines, there is nothing definite yet. You see, before the elections, the two panels were having a minor disagreement on the question of duration, on the question of compensation. I understand there was a minor question with respect to criminal jurisdiction. But after the eruptions, *the talks stopped temporarily.* So there is nothing definite as yet. In the meantime, I understand that there are only 200 troops left in Clark Field. And there are 16,000 troops in Subic at this point. I understand that very shortly, around 30,000 people, mostly dependents, women and children and some troops will be getting out of Subic. They will be processed in Guam. And then they will be going to the United States very shortly.

[Puno] Okay, Stanley Schrager from the U.S. Embassy has said that none of the operational personnel are going to be involved in this move, just dependents. But what if the unexpected happens and it happens very quickly. Meaning that, well, we want them out in seven or eight years, depending on what the latest status of that issue is concerned. But supposing as a result of this, they decide that it is time to leave, after all, Director Punongbayan of Philvocs [Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology] has been saying that we're going to be seeing something like three years of continuous eruption and probably even a bigger one, sometime during that three-year period. What is the effect that you can see on the economy of this, not only that particular area, but on the whole country?

[Salonga] My own projection is that if they have to quit any base, it would be Clark Field. And if they are to transfer that base to some place, the most eligible venue would be Guam. Actually, this would be a windfall to all our laborers. I was in Guam only last year. I was the independence day speaker in Guam. *There were no people in Guam who would like to work in the base there because it would be for the entire year. There are many Filipino multi-millionaires there and they were saying* during the independence day celebration, they were not prepared to work in the base. Therefore, by necessity and by convenience, the laborers, the Filipino laborers in Clark Field will have to go to Guam. And this will be a tremendous windfall because whereas in Clark Field, they are being compensated in terms of pesos and unlike our bases in Guam, they would get their compensation in terms of dollars.

[Puno] So, you don't see any dislocation of the workers that even now have not been working, I'm certain they have not been paid yet, that's while working in Clark.

[Salonga] *It would be better if they are in Guam.* But with respect to Subic, I'm prepared to go along with the formula of privatizing Subic. In other words, let a Filipino private corporation or enterprise take it over and just like in Singapore, enter into long-term contracts with the U.S. navy. *Because Subic is more important to them.* Many times more.

[Puno] *What will happen to Clark Air Base* if the Americans leave Clark Field and considering again the situation in Mt. Pinatubo, what happens to our conversion plans? Do we have an idea of having that area as, converting that into an international aviation complex? But even Manila International Airport, NAIA [Ninoy Aquino International Airport]....

[Salonga] Let us see the short-term and long-term assessment of Mt. Pinatubo eruptions. It may be too early to make a decision right away in view of the inadequacy of our data.

[Puno] Okay, what about the compensation issue? *Now that there is no more Clark Air Base.* It looks like, because even the United States seems to be very ready to leave. All the indications are pointing that way. What does that do to our compensation demand? We thought before that we would be able to get 400 million [dollars] or more in terms of hard budget and maybe the rest in non-budgeted assistance.

[Salonga] Hard cash would be around $320 million. But that is not much if we are able to convert this Clark Field into something that is really deemed good for the economy. *That would be good.* It's high time we get rid of crutches or wheelchairs. It's time we get up on our own feet. *You know none of the progressive economies here in Southeast Asia has an air base.* The very last air base disappeared after the Vietnam war in Thailand if you will remember. And since then, Thailand has flourished.

[Puno] So do you think that the compensation issue, considering the situation right now, the uncertainty in terms of the usability of these bases, is going to be that important? Supposing there won't really be any agreement on the level of compensation? Supposing despite the fact that they say it's already close to 40 million [dollars] or so, *but could not really agree yet,* does that still mean that we should take whatever we can take? And then let them just go if they accept our tenure demand? [as heard]

[Salonga] I think we should make a distinction between Clark Field and Subic. With respect to Subic, I think the formula of privatization is something that is acceptable to a number of Americans. Now with respect to Clark Field, *as I have told you, that [the transfer to Guam] would even be better for our laborers.*

[Puno] But when you say privatization, are you saying that this does not have to go with the compensation package that is being discussed now? Supposing they lessen the hard currency or the hard budgeted portion, because precisely of the changing situation in that area? *Are we going to accept that?*

[Salonga] In the long run, it will be good for Philippine-American relations. *It seems that only the military bases are the* be all and end all of the Philippine-American relations. That will be a healthier, probably more normal relationship. *Look what happened to Poland, Lech Walesa went there,* just a simple eletrician, I met him around two years ago, and by dealing with the American president at the highest possible level, he was able to get what we in the Philippines have not been able to get from the last 100 years. *I think, democracy is more important to the Americans than the U.S. bases. Our thinking seems to be distorted. It appears as though the Philippine-American relations hinges only on these U.S. bases.*

[Puno] So what should we do? What should our negotiators do? Try to sew up this agreement *through whatever manner,* and irregardless of what the relative benefits and advantages for our side....

[Salonga] I think what our negotiators should do will be to sit down and make a very, thorough-going study of the situation with consultations, I think, with our most knowledgeable leaders.

[Puno] Well, in one of your interviews with [word indistinct] you mentioned that first of all, that the draft treaty, based on arrangement that the draft treaty prior to its signing will be exhibited to the senators for some kind of comments and for some kind of suggestions on your part. But that, if it is something that is not acceptable to the senators of that level, they will go ahead and sign it anyway, subject to your comments. But if they happen to think that that's the way it's going to go, they'll sign it anyway?

[Salonga] *It depends, because there is a provision in that draft agreement that is really difficult to justify, which is the piggy back arrangement I was talking about. When the Americans [word indistinct] in the Crow Valley Training Range, they bring with them their supporters,* namely Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and among the Asian countries would be Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia. For the Americans to be able to do that, they have to enter into a separate negotiation, a separate treaty. I cannot see how the others do not have to go through that exercise.

[Puno] If the executive department, despite all of the objections of the senate, nevertheless, signs the agreement, what is going to happen to that treaty once it goes back to the senate for ratification.?

[Salonga] Well, we will have to, as I said, I will convene the senate for a caucus. Let every senator express his viewpoint. And if it is really negative, maybe that would be the end in so far as this treaty is concerned. That will open up the possibility of the Americans invoking the Ramos-Rusk agreement. You will recall, under the Ramos-Rusk agreement, they have one year grace period. And that will be already overtaking the elections of May 1992.

[Puno] If there should be disagreement between the Philippines and the United States on that score, the availability of that one year period. And some people might take a very strict consumption of the constitution and say, 'No, after

September 1991, you have to go, and this Ramos-Rusk agreement is superceded by the Philippine constitution."

[Salonga] We are all bound by our constitution. But in international affairs, the international agreement, if it cannot be reconciled with the provision of the constitution, may take precedence priority [as heard] over the constitution.

[Puno] So for all intents and purposes your reading of this entire situation is that the United States has at least one year beyond September 1991.

[Salonga] *The truth of the matter* is whether that is provided by or not in the Ramos-Rusk agreement, by September 17, the bases will still be there. They still have to dismantle them. They may have to leave those facilities.

[Puno] So, is it more than realistic or more than just a little possibility that these negotiations could well drag into the next administration?

[Salonga] It could very well be. I do not rule out that possibility.

[Puno] So in which case senator, if things go your way in 1992, you could be dealing with the Americans on that particular issue. And that is what we will talk about after the commercial break. [laughter]

[Puno] Before we go into the matter of the Liberty Party, status and all that, let's just make sure that we understand what we mean by privatization of the Subic Bay facility?

[Salonga] Privatization means the takeover by a private enterprise, a Filipino private corporation, in operating these facilities that would service the American vessels, repair the American vessels.

[Puno] But in the meantime, what happens to them? They stay? They stay or they leave? What is the....

[Salonga] *They are not being asked to leave* because they have access to these bases. Except that the control of the corporation will be transferred to Filipino hands. [passage omitted]

[Puno] Okay, let's talk about one other thing. On the political situation in this country, there is lot of talk now about this country needing a more authoritarian kind of president because apparently some people are saying that the kind of democratic system that we have been implementing is in fact is not working for the Philippines. It's too divisive. We don't get things done. We don't pull or get our acts together. How do you come down on this particular [as heard]. Do you think the Philippines is ripe for more authoritarianism like a Lee Kuan Yew for instance?

[Salonga] No. If you are thinking of authoritarianism in terms of absolute rule where you do not brook any criticism, I will not go for that. What you need is a strong decisive leadership in this country. Something that will guide not only our politicians but our economic managers, particularly. Because I think the issues will be mainly economic.

[Puno] Yes. So, you don't think that at this particular time that the president is too weak. The presidency is too weak that the constitution of 1987 has emasculated the presidency as a lot of people are saying.

[Salonga] Maybe the president is the kind of president we should have during this transition. But after this, I think there is room for a strong decisive president. For example, on the question of graft and corruption, we must be decisive because I think we can substantially reduce graft and corruption in this country by making the office of the president the supreme example of integrity, uprightness, incorruptibility in public service, in contradistinction to what happened during the Marcos era. Number two, I think we should probably hold up as example what Macapagal did. His first executive order was to ban relatives, immediate relatives, from having any business transactions with government. That was good. And number three would be a no nonsense, honest to goodness, vigorous implementation of the anti-graft law. And the law that I authored, the code of conduct for all government officials and employees, Republic Act 6730. Because if we are gripped by graft and corruption, no foreign investor will come here. A decent clean system of public administration is a must, so we can attract more foreign investments to this country.

[Puno] Okay, we have to take a break and when we come back, let's deal with this question of graft because one of the criticisms we all hear is that you had the chance to do it when you were PCGG [Philippine Commission on Good Government] chairman. It seems nothing happened with our quest for the recovery of ill-gotten wealth. [passage omitted]

[Puno] Okay, now, let's go to another matter. We all said that we all had conceded and agreed that the primary problem of this country is economic. What would you do differently if you were president in terms of the economy of this country to spur and to speed up economic development.

[Salonga] I think we have to realize that the number one problem of the country today is the massive grinding poverty of our people. Therefore, there are two challenges: One is to reduce substantially this level of poverty of our people. You will realize that the World Bank in 1988 stated that the level of poverty has worsened more than ever. Now, the most visible manifestation of the kind of poverty we have is our terrible unemployment problem. Because of these, many of our young people, among them the best and the brightest, are abroad. Imagine our best doctors, among our very best has....

[Puno] So what would you do differently to solve all of these [as heard].

[Salonga] Okay, maximize the use and productivity of labor. And how do we do that. To lick the unemployment problem. We have a new law, the DOT [expansion unknown] law. It will enable private enterprises that have the capital. The capital that government does not have. To embark on a gigantic physical infrastructure program: build highways, build roads, build express ways, coastal

roads, airports and the like, and they will be authorized to collect tolls on the condition that once they recover that capital with a reasonable margin of profits, these will be transferred to the government. This is the way some of our neighboring countries surged ahead and left us behind, more notably in the case of Thailand.

Now, this has one side effect, a principal and a very good effect. That is the attraction of more foreign investments of the desirable kind. As long as we do not modernize our infrastructure, our transport and communication system, we can not attract foreign investments.

[Puno] Would you be doing something as president about the foreign debt situation? [Salonga] Yes. It will need an innovative approach.

[Puno] Including repudiation?

[Salonga] Including the kind of approach resorted to by Lech Walesa. I was telling you he is a mere...a humble plain electrician who became the leader of the Solidarity union. But he sought at [as heard] dealing with this at the highest possible level.

[Puno] So, it's a negotiated type of restructuring....

[Salonga] Abandon this traditional method of restructuring. What we need today is substantial debt relief not mere restructuring because we can not try where 40 percent of our national budget is eaten up by debt service from year to year. There is virtually nothing left for the delivery of basic social services.

[Puno] So, are you saying you would probably not veto a debt cap if the congress during your time of president were to come up with such kind of legislation?

[Salonga] We will probably pursue beyond the traditional way which is mere restructuring of the foreign debt.

[Puno] But negotiation will probably not take you too much and maybe not quickly enough. So, I guess there shall be no other method.

[Salonga] There are six foreign debts that have been identified as heavily tainted with fraud. [words indistinct] not honor that.

[Puno] So that you will attack.

[Salonga] Under traditional notions of law and under a limitary notions of morality, you are not under any obligation to pay that.

[Puno] So, we are talking about the crony-type-influenced transactions, we are talking about the nuclear plant. Things like that. So that is where you would exercise that kind of a possible repudiation?

[Salonga] Well, you can call it repudiation. You probably should do it by less offensive semantic terms.

[Puno] Like what term would be less offensive. [Laughs]

[Salonga] Probably a disengagement or against judicial law.

[Puno] Okay, bottom line would still be the same. We would not be paying it.

[Salonga] But it should be innovative. We can not go on on this basis from year to year.

[Puno] What do you think about the extent of government participation in business? Are you comfortable with that? You think that should be promoted or what do you think?

[Salonga] There should be not much government intervention in business. The only responsibility of government is to see to it that there is a level playing field, that everything is being done fairly. So, minimum intervention in private business.

[Puno] So, the government should proceed with its privatization plans. And that you would get out about [as heard] allowing these businesses for private individuals....

[Salonga] Yes. But the only responsibility of government is to see that everything is being done fairly.

[Puno] Would you use instruments of government and possibly of legislation to be able to divide wealth more equitably in this country. Because that is one of the big problems....

[Salonga] The tax system should be overhauled, I think. You know 70 percent of our taxes are indirect taxes and they punish both rich and poor alike. If you buy medicine, whether you are poor or rich, you pay the same hidden tax. Seventy percent of our taxes are indirect and they are easier to administer. That explains it. But in Japan, it is the other way around. Eighty percent of their taxes are direct and they are borne by the people who can afford to pay.

[Puno] So things like consumption taxes are something that you would stick to.

[Salonga] Consumption tax would be good. And we have filed a bill to that effect.

[Puno] Okay we are running to many topics very quickly. But the idea of the state being a little bit more of a welfare state and of course there are a lot of arguments about welfare status and socialist arguments. But the simple observation there is that the state is not doing enough social services, whereas in....

[Salonga] Now we have to make a basic distinction when it comes to the operation of business enterprises minimum of government intervention. But with respect to the delivery of basic social services, the government must provide a safety net in terms of health care and education for example. Education is very important for economic development. We can not afford to neglect that.

[Puno] How would we finance that kind of social service?

[Salonga] Well as I said, first, you have to see it that we lick the unemployment problem.

[Puno] The senate, and maybe this is our last question. The senate has been criticized for taking a very, very negative attitude towards foreign investment. Rather than being attractive, it's kind of trying to say that we are going to limit foreign investments.

[Salonga] You know in the past, whenever foreign investment is brought up in the senate, you evoke immediate resistance, if not hostility. Not in this senate. We tackled the foreign investments law. It's a very liberal investments law and a majority of the senators voted in favor of that, for one simple reason. We realized that the unemployment problem is becoming horrible and that we must come up with a pragmatic practical solution to that unemployment problem. Unemployment is running up to around 30 percent of our work force if you are going to include the instances of underemployment.

[Puno] Let's end at this note, Mr. Senate President because, of course, we wish you well and if things go wrong this is not yet the campaign season. But if things go well, then perhaps, you will be the next president in 1992. If you do not [as heard], and for some reason, maybe by your own choice, you decide not to be president, or the people do not decide that you be president of this country. You must be thinking about God's act [as heard] and destiny. What do you think you would be doing after all of this, if for instance it is not in your fate?

[Salonga] We will do whatever is necessary for the public good. I do not intend to just, say, fade away without contributing something to society. It is in my nature to be able to do that. For example, during the Marcos years when there was no temptation of power, I think I was in the forefront of the fight against the dictatorship. I will continue that same attitude.

[Puno] On that note Mr. Senate President, thank you very much for being with us this evening. It's still a long way away from the election. I'm sure between now and then, we will have another opportunity to discuss and maybe review some things about the future.

Official Explanation Sought

HK2006152791 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] The Senate, through the initiation of Senator Ernesto Maceda, will summon the top two officials of the Subic Naval Base to render their explanation on allegations and complaints that they refused passage for Mt. Pinatubo evacuees at the height of the volcanic eruption.

The senate reaction came in response to the complaint aired by Olongapo City Mayor Dick Gordon, a pro-bases advocate that the Americans have refused to help them.

Earlier, Gordon sought permission from the Subic naval commander to allow evacuees passage through the base which is a shorter route to Bataan Province, but was refused. According to Gordon the naval commander even threatened to use their security forces against them.

In a related development, Senator Ernesto Herrera has also called on the bases officials not to suspend the payment of salaries to Filipino workers in the bases.

Herrera issued the statement amidst reports that Filipino bases workers will receive their salaries after the situation on the bases has normalized.

It can be recalled that the Clark Air Base and the Subic Naval Base have been gravely affected by the explosive eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in Zambales.

Yet according to Herrera, the workers too have been devastated by the eruption and to suspend the payment of their salaries would surely aggravate their crisis situation.

Senators: Scrap Nuciear Policy

HK2006062791 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 20 Jun 91 p 7

[Johanna Son]

[Text] Five senators yesterday asked President Aquino to "appeal" to the United States to drop its neither-confirm-nor-deny policy on the presence of nuclear weapons in the bases, citing fears of a nuclear accident raised by Mt. Pinatubo's eruption.

A Senate inquiry is also being set into whether the eruptions "have caused, or could cause" a nuclear accident in clark and Subic, under Resolution 1206 filed by Sen. Wigberto Tanada.

Senators Orlando Mercado, Agapito Aquino, Joseph Estrada, Juan Ponce Enrile co-authored the resolution.

To settle the question of whether nuclear weapons in the two bases indeed pose a threat. Tanada asked the Senate to invite testimony from Filipino and foreign scientists and agencies, such as the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the International Atomic Energy Commission.

Tanada urged Mrs Aquino to press the U.S.—"in the interest of public safety, security and survival,"—to make the Philippines an exception to Washington's global no-confirmation policy.

"The President...should appeal to the United States Government to abandon its neither confirm nor deny policy on the presence of nuclear weapons in the Philippines," he stressed.

Tanada's request came on the heels of public fears of a nuclear accident in the two U.S. bases, heightened by a 'Guardian' report saying that a nuclear alert had been raised in Clark after Mt. Pinatubo erupted last week.

"The U.S. Military and civilian personnel in Clark Air Base hastily evacuated to Subic Naval Base, giving credence to the Guardian news report..." Tanada said.

He also urged the President to respect the nuclear-free policy laid down in Section 8, Article II of the Constitution, which conflicts with American policy on nuclear weapons on Philippine soil.

U.S. officials, adhering to standing policy, have assured that "munitions" at Clark were safe. But Tanada said: "When it concerns the safety of our people, I'm not going to take their statements at face value."

"The dangers and threats to human lives have been compounded by the presence of nuclear weapons and nuclear-capable aircraft and vessels in the U.S. military bases," he added.

Consultation With ROK on Ties With DPRK

HK2006062991 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 20 Jun 91 p 3

[By Arthur I. Bariuad]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus yesterday said that South Korea would be consulted over Manila's efforts to open diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in an apparent move to appease Seoul which protested an earlier decision by the Philippines to lay down in principle the establishment of official ties between Manila and Pyongyang.

"It's obvious that we have not recognized North Korea (DPRK). All we have said is that we will move towards recognition this year," Manglapus told diplomatic reporters.

He stressed that Manila and Seoul "have an understanding on how to proceed from now on."

"We agreed to continue consultations on it," Manglapus said, referring to an "understanding" reached after a meeting with South Korean Ambassador No Chong-ki, who resented last week Manila's obvious "snub" of Seoul in pushing through with its decision to open ties with Pyongyang "at an earliest possible date in 1991."

In a joint statement signed by Manglapus and Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon when the latter visited Manila early this month, both agreed to establish diplomatic ties, which caused the resentment of the South Korean embassy on grounds that no prior notice had been given by the DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] on such move.

No underscored Manila's previous statements that Seoul had to be consulted on matters related to North Korea.

Manglapus stressed that "South Korea is a very important friend (of the Philippines) and in fact it's going to be accepted as a regional dialog partner of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)."

"We have to give it that kind of importance," he added.

In a letter last week, No told Manglapus that Seoul found it "hard to fathom that the Republic of Korea, which has enjoyed strong friendly relations with the Republic of the Philippines in the past several decades, could not be consulted or at least be given ample time to be informed as many Philippine government officials promised to do on many occasion."

Recognition Considered if Apartheid Law Scrapped

HK2006065591 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 20 Jun 91 p 3

[By Arthur I. Bariuad]

[Text] Diplomatic recognition of South Africa is now being considered by the Philippine government following the scrapping of the last important apartheid law which is considered the "spone of the racial discrimination policy," sources at the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) said yesterday.

Key officials of the Foreign Office met yesterday to review the country's standing policy on South Africa and to assess recent developments so as to come up with policy recommendations leading to the establishment of official ties between the two countries.

A senior DFA official said that the Philippines has to revise its present stand now that South African President F. W. de Klerk has abolished the "inhuman categorization" of peoples and called for full constitutional negotiations with the black reformist group African National Congress of Nelson Mandela that will extend voting rights to 30 million black majority.

The Philippine government set as a condition the lifting of apartheid before it opens diplomatic recognition of South Africa. Manila also joined the United Nations-imposed economic embargo in the early 1980s against Johannesburg. The Philippines was also a long-standing member of the UN anti-apartheid committee.

Although the Philippine Government welcomes the move, one DFA official said that Manila was still looking for "real changes" that will satisfy substantial changes to the present system before it proceeds with the process of recognizing South African "Reforms cannot be guaranteed by abolishing a law, real reforms have to be instituted" he said.

However, he pointed out that the "move by the De Klerk government was very encouraging."

Aquino Releases Funds To Repair Infrastructure

HK2006063991 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 Jun 91 pp 1, 15

[Text] President Aquino released last night P [pesos] 162 million in initial funds for the speedy repair of roads, bridges, and other projects damaged by the eruptions of Mt Pinatubo in Zambales.

At the same time, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, chairman of the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), said 3,000 hectares of land at the foot of the Sierra Madre mountain range have been offered as relocation site for Aetas and other Mt Pinatubo residents by Bulacan Gov Roberto Pagdanganan.

In the Cabinet meeting at Malacanang last night, the President authorized the release of reconstruction funds after Ramos reported on the extent of the damage wrought by Mt Pinatubo's eruptions. He estimated the damage at P5 billion.

He said government projects worth P2.8 billion were damaged.

Ramos also sought the release of an additional P39 million in calamity funds for the relief operations of various government agencies.

Mrs Aquino had earlier released P97 million in calamity funds for relief and disaster assistance operations.

Ramos added that big lands in the Sierra Madre vicinity in Bulacan were offered by Pagdanganan as relocation site for the Aetas.

Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes said Mrs Aquino authorized the release of P162 million to the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) to speed up the repair of government infrastructures.

Today, Executive Secretary Oscar M. Orbos, Public Works Secretary Jose de Jesus and Transportation Secretary Pete Nicomedes Prado will visit evacuation centers and disaster areas in Zambales, Tarlac, and Pampanga. They will further assess the extent of the damage.

Thailand

Philippines To Receive Assistance for Disaster

BK2106013991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 91 p A4

[Excerpt] Thailand will provide hundreds of tonnes of rice and other assistance to help the Philippines cope with the disastrous eruptions of Mount Pinatubo, the Thai Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said the aid package—which will include 300-500 tons of rice, cash and medical assistance—was to be considered later yesterday by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun.

The Thai Air Force will fly emergency relief aid to the Philippines, and the Navy will ship less urgent supplies, Sakthip said.

Anan has sent a message of condolence to President Corazon Aquino, and Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin has sent a similar message to his counterpart, Raul Manglapus.

Ten Thais living in Angeles City, which bore the brunt of Mount Pinatubo's eruptions, have sought refuge with the Thai Embassy, Sakthip said. [passage omitted]

Trade Agreement With Laos Concluded

BK2106011091 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jun 91 p 7

[Text] Thailand and Laos yesterday concluded a trade agreement which opens Thai markets to more Lao products, including agricultural produce grown here, and promises to settle long-standing trade issues between the two neighbours.

Visiting Lao Trade and Tourism Minister Khamphoui Keoboualapha told reporters Laos was happy that Thailand had considered the proposals made by his country.

"The agreement serves to encourage Laos to produce more for export to Thailand. It is also a good start towards better bilateral relations," said the minister.

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said Thailand had extended Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) privileges on 16 Lao products, including agricultural produce commercially grown in Thailand such as coffee, garlic, soybean and jute.

However, Mr Asa said quotas are expected to be set for four products so their imports do not have too strong an impact on the same Thailand products. Details are still to be worked out.

He added that in the agreement, both Thailand and Laos have agreed to work out "appropriate" regulations for cross-border trade.

The Thai-Lao joint committee will meet every six months while ministerial-level meetings will be held annually to settle any problems which might arise. The meeting place will rotate each time between the two countries.

Mr Asa said that though some of the 16 products granted GSP privileges were commercially grown in Thailand, he did not expect any impact on the domestic trade of the country.

Mr Asa said that though some of the 16 products granted GSP privileges were commercially grown in Thailand, he did not expect any impact on the domestic trade of the country.

He said the Thai finance minister had proposed a tax reduction from 60 per cent to 20 per cent on Laos agricultural produce which was approved by the Commerce Minister.

This trade agreement is an update of a previous one concluded in 1978.

The Finance Minister said Thailand wanted to put into action previous agreements concluded with Laos.

"It we want Laos to buy more from Thailand, we must help enable Laos to sell which will create purchasing power to buy from us. In the end, it is mutual benefit," he said.

Mr Asa added that Thailand and Laos had also agreed to cooperate in electricity generation and tourism.

As for the long-standing problem of the Express Transport Organisation (ETO) which monopolises transport of all goods to Laos, Mr Asa said Laos had already named a substitute, the T-L Enterprise Co Ltd, which is a joint ventue between Thailand and Laos.

For over 10 years, the ETO, being a state enterprise, has monopolised all transport of goods from Thailand to the land-locked country. Laos claimed the ETO charged them exorbitant prices which was denied by the ETO.

He said the replacement will be presented to the Cabinet for final approval.

The minister said the replacement is believd to be able to finally erase all problems and obstacels in trade and transport of goods between the two countries.

The Laotian miniter, who is paying a two-day visit in response to a visit to Laos by Mr Asa last may, is scheduled to meet Interior Minister Itsaraphong Nunphakdi today.

and also Prime Minister's Office Minister Michai Wirawaithaya to discuss tourism.

Foreign Minister Welcomes Action on Apartheid

BK2106012591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 91 p A3

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Thailand yesterday welcomed South Africa's decision to do away with one of the last legal pillars of apartheid and said it could pave the way for trade relations between the two countries.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek applauded South Africa's action Monday in scrapping the Population Registration Act, which divided all South Africans by race at birth.

"Economic sanctions imposed by the international community on the country will eventually be removed, and Thai businessmen will be able to take advantage of this," Sakthip said.

Thailand for now must observe international sanctions against South Africa, but "nothing prevents" Thai businesses from initiating trade ties, he said. Thailand currently maintains no diplomatic or trade ties with South Africa.

Dismantling official segregation is the key to South Africa President F.W. de Klerk's proclaimed goal of creating a non-racial democracy in which blacks will have the vote and a share in power for the first time since European settlers landed in Cape Town 339 years ago.

Earlier this year, the South Africa government scrapped the Group Area and Land acts. The last remaining apartheid law is the Constitution of South Africa Act.

The repeal of all four acts, which comprise the so-called pillars of apartheid, would meet a key condition for the lifting of some international trade and investment sanctions.

In February, the South African consul-general in Hong Kong, Peter John, Botha, said Thailand should consider South Africa's huge market and its potential for joint ventures to mine minerals like platinum, gold and uranium.

Botha said Thailand could use South Africa as a gateway to Africa and South America.

"With a total combined poulation of 150 million, the African sub-continent will be a vast consumer market for Thailand. In the near future South Africa could maybe form the hub of trading in an Indian Ocean trading zone," he said.

On developing Thailand's trade relations with Latin America, Botha said, "South Africa could be used as the springboard. Latin America is only a stone's throw from the South Atlantic Ocean."

Official: Lack of Action May Stall Peace

BK2106014591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 91 p A4

[By Sonny Inbaraj]

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Lack of action to address the issue of internally-displaced Cambodians by donor countries could stall the Cambodian peace process and further divide the Indochinese country, a relief agency official said Wednesday.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said humanitarian aid for these Cambodians should not have any political strings attached.

"It's politics that often determines how much aid goes to which kinds of people in Cambodia," said the official.

"These internally-displaced Cambodians need emergency assistance and the problem is actualy the tip of an iceberg. If it is not addressed now, the numbers will keep on increasing and their condition will keep on getting worse."

The official said this growing problem in turn will hamper whatever peace talks there are on Cambodia, because a "reality in the country has been ignored."

According to the United Nations, there are more than 180,000 internally-displaced Cambodians living in camps inside government-controlled Cambodia. The UN also confirmed recently that there are about 10,000 civilians in guerrilla-held zones between the western frontlines and the Thai border.

The numbers of internally-displaced Cambodians rose dramatically when the Khmer Rouge and the non-communist guerrillas stepped up their war against Phnom Penh forces along the border in the north, south and a few areas in the east following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in September 1989. The relief agency official said the state of the Cambodians in a strip of territory inside Cambodia held by the China-backed Khmer Rouge, was "diabolical".

"Many of them have never even heard of the border camps and their living conditions are absolutely pathetic," said the official.

The official said many donor countries were hestant to provide relief assistance for internally-displaced Cambodians in Khmer Rouge areas, because of their policies of not wanting to have anything to do with the guerrillas.

"Isolating the Khmer Rouge held areas, would only serve to encourage these Chinese-backed guerrillas to commit more atrocities. These areas need monitoring against human rights abuses and the only way this (monitoring) can be done is by placing relief and aid workers there."

The official complained that needs-assessments compiled by relief and aid agencies for Khmer Rouge-held areas were usually ignored by the donor countries.

"Most of the time these requests get turned down because the prospective donor countries point out that there is a strong possibility the aid would go to the guerrillas instead of the civilians," he said.

"How then does one draw the line between an emergency need that warrants humanitarian assistance, and a possiblity that whatever aid rendered might be used by Khmer Rouge cadres?" asked the official.

On Teusday, Dennis McNamara, deputy special representative of the UN Secretary General for Humanitarian Aid to Cambodia, said a US$11.8 million aid package for the 180,000 internally-displaced Cambodians in Phnom Penh-held camps had been stalled because of lack of support from prospective donor countries.

The US$11.8 million in humanitarian aid was supposed to be dispersed over a 12-month period this year starting in March, and was to be used for food, shelter, health care, sanitation, seed rice and farming equipment for the Cambodians.

Measure Designed To Prevent Vote-Buying

BK2106014991 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jun 91 p 1

[Excerpt] Members of Parliament are to lose their House membership if found guilty of bribing to solicit votes under the new constitution being drafted.

The measure agreed yesterday by the constitution-drafting committee is specially designed to prevent vote-buying, one of the reasons cited by the National Peace-keeping Council for staging a coup on February 23.

Under Article 83 if, with sufficient evidence, MPs [Members of Parliament] are found to have offered bribes in violation of the election law or to have been elected because of bribes given in their names by other people, they stand to lose their MP status, committee spokesman Likhit Thirawekhin said.

The constitutional Committee is empowered to investigate any allegation that an MP has offered bribes.

If there is no substantial evidence, the investigation will be called off. If there is, the Constitutional Tribunal will be asked to decide whether or not the MP is to lose House membership.

Dr Likit said the definition of "bribe" was widely discussed at the meeting.

It was agreed attempts to solicit votes unlawfully, including giving out money, promises to carry out various projects if elected and arranging parties and entertainment, can be regarded as offering bribes.

Under Article 90, the Constitutional Committee is empowered to supervise and control an election to ensure fairness to all.

It is empowered to order government and local officials to investigate alleged wrongdoings concerning an election. The committee can also set up sub-committees to conduct investigations.

The constitution-drafting committee has also agreed on the qualifications of senators.

Under Article 85, a senator must be over 40 years old and must be a Thai national by birth.

He must not have been a member of or have held any position in a political party for the past five years.

He must have never been jailed or been handed down a jail sentence by the court and must have never been an elected member of a local administrative council.

Dr Likhit said a permanent official can be appointed a senator. Like an MP, a senator can be appointed to hold a political post. But, in case the senator is also a government official he must resign from governemnt service. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Reportage on Upcoming Seventh CPV Congress

Official Criticizes Pluralism

BK2106070491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0606 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Hanoi, June 21 (AFP)—Deputy Interior Minister Duong Thong called Friday [21 June] for an urgent reinforcement of party principles to safeguard Vietnam's socialist revolution, just a few days before the seventh party congress opens.

In a long article in the daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN newspaper, Mr. Thong strongly condemned "manoeuvres by imperialist and hostile groups abroad" to overthrow the Vietnamese Communist Party—the country's only political party—by advocating the introduction of pluralism.

"Pluralism is nothing more than a pretext," he said. "The real objective of the enemy is to eliminate communism and the Communist Party."

He added "negative elements", such as "people with extreme beliefs, opportunists and malcontents", had been trying to "stimulate an explosion" within the party.

"What worries us are the opinions of a small minority, which denigrate and falsify the truth and attribute all problems and mistakes to the party," he said, adding these were exploited by "bad elements to discredit the party's leading role."

His comments referred to declarations by some intellectuals, such as Nguyen Khac Vien, a doctor, and Phan Dinh Dieu, a mathematician, which called into question the unchallenged leading role of the party and of Marxism-Leninism.

"Faced with this situation, to defend the party is to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism, the ideas of Ho Chi Minh, the policies of the party, as well as the unity and political purety of its members," Mr. Thong said.

The deputy interior minister said it was necessary to "respond energetically to the hostile activities of the

enemy" after it had "called openly for the overthrow of the party's leadership and of the socialist government in our country."

"The struggle between revolution and counter-revolution has become an urgent question for the party and for socialism" in Vietnam, he said.

Mr. Thong added, "there is no objective need in Vietnam at the moment to introduce pluralist politics and a multi-party system."

He stressed a multiparty system would create conditions "allowing the immediate rise of reactionary and revisionist forces inside and outside the country."

Mr. Thong's comments are in line with a hardening in Vietnamese politics in recent months, reflected in the recent arrest of dissident writer Duong Thu Huong, who was accused of spying.

AFP Previews Congress

BK2006110591 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 20 Jun 91

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Hanoi, June 20 (AFP)—The crucial seventh congress of the ruling Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP), which begins Monday, will likely set the course for the political and economic development of the country over the next five years.

Observers expect the 1,176 delegates—already meeting here in a "pre-congress," where the most important decisions will be taken—to reaffirm a policy of economic liberalisation while keeping a tight lid on political reform. That would translate into a continuation of the party's preeminent role—and a complete lack of political pluralism.

The VCP has repeatedly rejected the democratic evolution of the formerly socialist nations of Eastern Europe, which had for years been Vietnam's most faithful allies.

At the same time, rumours persist of a major shakeup in the party, which rules Asia's second most important communist nation, after China. Sources say discreetly that Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Interior Minister Mai Chi Tho and party commission boss Nguyen Duc Tam are on their way out. All were close to party strongman Le Duc Tho, who died last year.

The arrival of younger leaders, as demanded by party militants during preparatory meetings for the congress, could set off a series of resignations by the old guard, which rose to the party leadership during the anti-colonial struggle with France in the 1940s and 1950s. But sources also said VCP Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh would stay on, despite his recent request to resign. He is likely to be paired with a deputy secretary general who is to be chosen during the congress, however.

The preparatory meetings also showed support for a continuation of economic liberalisation, including recognition of the country's large private sector and the welcoming of foreign investment—ideas which Mr. Linh has backed since the 1986 party congress. Yet he remains a political conservative and political questions have proved more difficult to resolve than economic ones.

For example, an estimated 15 alterations were made to the congress resolution on the country's political development, as "modernists" who favour a greater opening to the outside world struggled against hardliners inside the 2.1 million member party.

Sources said the issue was not likely to be resolved until the last minute and in a telling compromise, a call for the "construction of socialism" was pushed farther back in the party platform. Originally titled "The Construction of Socialism in the Transition Period," the document was renamed as "National Construction During the Period of Transition Toward Socialism."

Well-known intellectuals—including the journalist Nguyen Khac Vien and, especially, the mathematician Phan Dinh Dieu, who called Marxist-Leninism into question—provoked conservatives by calling for reforms in a debate carried in the monthly magazine TAP CHI CONG SAN (The Communist Review). A police crackdown, marked by the arrest of dissident writer Duong Thu Huong, was one result.

Another was the emergence of the Army, which has traditionally been tightly controlled by the VCP and whose leadership is seen as very conservative, as an outspoken defender of communist orthodoxy.

A recent congress of party members in the Army recently reaffirmed the Army as "an active and dependable instrument of support for the party," and called on the VCP to continue to "pursue the revolutionary socialist path."

"The fact that the Army affirms a definitive choice for the socialist path and its opposition to political pluralism has an extremely important meaning," Mr. Linh said recently, in another indication that his support for opening up the economy would not be extended to the political realm.

Yet while the preparations for the seventh congress have created great interest among intellectuals and party leaders, Vietnamese observers said they have largely left the general population indifferent.

Despite its unquestioned role as the leader of Vietnam's nationalist struggle against France and the United States, the party has lost considerable prestige in recent years because of corruption and its apparent inability to bring prosperity to the country.

An unprecedented level of unemployment has struck the country at the same time as corruption and the privatisation of state businesses have widened the gap between a rich minority and the struggling masses.

To respond, the party is being pushed to take a greater interest in the economy while the party, concerned about its reputation, has prohibited its officials from becoming involved in private enterprise.

The split is just one more reason why the VCP is suffering from a growing imbalance between its relative strength in the north and its less certain place in the south, the richest and most entrepreneurial part of the country.

Ex-Envoy Possible Foreign Minister

BK2106012191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 91 p A1, A2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Hanoi—A former Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand is tipped to become the new Vietnamese foreign minister, replacing veteran Nguyen Co Thach, in one of the major personnel changes expected at the congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party next week, according to diplomatic and official sources in Hanoi.

Tran Quang Co, 63, who served as ambassador in Bangkok during 1984-86, is likely to win the approval of the 1,176 delegates to the congress when it meets for four days beginning Monday to decide on the country's future leadership and reform policy.

Co is currently the most senior vice foreign minister, and has been responsible for the Cambodian issue. Prior to his posting in Bangkok, Co was director of the Foreign Ministry's North American Department.

Along with Co, another veteran diplomat, Hoang Bich Son, who heads the Foreign Relations Department of the party's central committee, was considered a prime candidate for the top job.

However, as the closed-door "pre-congress" proceeds, there have been doubts about Son's candidacy. One official source said that as a former ambassador to China, Son has a good knowledge of China which he used to organize the secret summit between China and Vietnam last September in Chengdu, Sichuan Provice.

However, Son "has been seen as friendly to China," the source added.

If Son is voted in as foreign minister, it could be seen a surrender to Chinese pressure, the source said. It is an open secret that China wants to see Thach out of his current position because of his anti-Beijing attitude.

Both diplomatic and official sources said as of yesterday, Co was the strongest candidate because of his "seniority, and frank and neutral character" while being "acceptable to China".

A Western diplomat said that the move would please Thach as Co has been his assistant for over a decade. Co assisted the long-serving foreign minister when he negotiated US-Vietnam normalization in New York in 1978 under the Carter Administration.

The diplomat said he expected that Co would concentrate on ending the American embargo, which is continuing to cripple Vietnam's economy, as he is well-known to Washington's foreign-policy makers.

An Asean diplomat said said he expected that with a new foreign minister, changes in Vietnam's policy on Cambodia would be inevitable.

"Without a political settlement in Cambodia, the US, Asean and China will not forge closer ties with Vietnam," the diplomat said.

Thach, who has been the country's foreign minister since 1980, has come under attack from the top party leaders for failure to bring about better relations with the Western countries or the litting of the US embargo.

Diplomats speculate that Thach would be given the post of a senior adviser to the state or party central committee.

Thach's official demise is considered by observers here more as a move to gain a breakthrough in Hanoi's ties with Western countries.

"Although Thach was very adroit as diplomat, he could not deliver results for the party," said the same Asean diplomat.

USSR Envoy News Conference

BK2106145691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires to the Soviet Union Nguyen Van Khieu held a press conference in Moscow on Thursday, 20 June, on the upcoming seventh national congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV].

Mr. Nguyen Van Khieu briefed newsmen on the preparation of the national party congress and the documents to be presented at the congress. He also dealt with contributions and suggestions made by the entire people and party to these documents, and the nation's movements in anticipation of the Seventh CPV Congress.

Mr. Nguyen Van Khieu highlighted that this party congress will help strengthen the solidarity of the entire party and people.

New Economic Projects To Welcome Congress

BK2106054991 Hanoi VNA in English 0554 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21—As practical deeds to welcome the coming 7th national party congress, 3,164 projects and new products valued at 261,530 million VN [Vietnamese] dong have been completed or turned out.

Most of them are intended to serve the three major economic programmes for food, consumer goods and export.

In addition, 3,819 innovations have also been reported which helped save 48,64 million VN dong for the state budget.

- After more than one year of operation, the Total-Phong Phu Sewing Thread Enterprise earned 80,000 U.S. dollars/month from marketing 14 tons of thread, half of which were exported to Bangladesh, France and other countries.

At present, its products are bought by 32 foreign companies and 100 enterprises in the country.

- The Phuoc Long Textile Mill in Ho Chi Minh City has so far this year begun direct exports to the Soviet Union and Poland.

By the end of May, it exported 60,000 shirts, 25,000 sets of children's clothes and 30,000 polo shirts to the Soviet Union and 58,000 kimonos to Poland. These products are within the framework of its contracts valued at 360,000 dollars signed with these two partners.

The building industry in Hanoi has put to use 48 new construction projects from 10 to 30 days ahead of schedule. These include a large-sized water pipeline that adds 30,000 more cubic metres per day from the Mai Dich Water Plant to the city's supply system, and a rolling workshop at the Tran Phu Mechanical Engineering Plant.
- To limit deforestation by slash-and-burn, the northwestern mountain province of Lai Chau has invested one billion dong in building two irrigation projects, Nam Tam and Ma Quai Than, in the border district of Sin Ho. When completed, these projects will enable the district to reclaim 800 more hectares to plant two rice crops a year.

Hanoi Meeting Marks Cambodian Army Anniversary

BK2006144191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Report by correspondent Duc Toan]

[Text] This afternoon, 19 June, the Armed Forces of the Capital Military Region, on behalf of the peoples's Armed Forces nationwide, had the honor of, and took pride in, organizing a grand meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the heroic Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF], from 19 June 1951 to 19 June 1991.

Attending the meeting were Comrades General Doan Khue, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the Vietnam People's Army [VPA] General Staff; Lieutenant General Chu Duy Kinh, commander of the Capital Military Region; a representative of the External Relations Department of the Ministry of National Defense; members of the Capital Military Region Command; and more than 300 cadres and combatants representing various units and sections of the Capital Military Region's Armed Forces.

On the Cambodian side were Comrades Uch Borit, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Cambodia to Vietnam; and Colonel (Mam Sophat), military attache to the Cambodian Embassy. Many Cambodian and Lao students currently studying or working in various VPA schools and colleges in Hanoi were also present.

On behalf of the meeting's presidium, Gen. Doan Khue read an opening address. Lt. Gen. Chu Duy Kinh then took the floor to deliver an opening speech. He highlighted the 40 years of development of the Issarak Forces—the forerunner of the CPAF—during which the Cambodian Army had surmounted untold difficulties and trials. Carrying out construction while fighting and expanding, the CPAF had repeatedly added brilliant exploits to the illustrious history of the Land of the Angkor Temple. General Chu Duy Kinh stressed that:

[Begin recording] The past 40 years has been a period in which the CPAF, together with the Cambodian people throughout the country, fought staunchly and valiantly side by side with the VPA and the Lao People's Army to drive out the French colonialists in 1954 and to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in 1975. This opened up a new era, an era in which the working people have become the real masters of their beloved homeland, undertaking the task of national construction, and overcoming the difficult aftermath of 100 years of imperialist and colonialist rule. Within a period of only 12 years, along with the miraculous revival of Cambodia in all domains—economic, cultural, and social—especially in the defense of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains, that is their primary sacred strategic task, the Cambodian Armed Forces have managed to record very great successes. From the border to inland regions, on the ground, in the air, and on the sea, Cambodia's sovereignty has been increasingly consolidated. In this war full of sacrifices and hardships, the fraternal Cambodian Army and people have frustrated all strategic schemes and maneuvers of the various reactionary cliques, backed by international reactionary forces, who have launched frenzied land-grabbing attacks in an attempt to abolish all the revolutionary gains of the Cambodian people and to restore the genocidal administration which has been condemned by mankind as a set of war criminals.

Dear comrades, we are very elated to note that since the total withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers, the Cambodian Army and people, relying on their own forces, have coped with the frenzied attacks launched both within and outside the country by reactionary forces, whose scheme is to take advantage of the situation to gain control over the population, to grab land, and eventually to abolish the revolutionary administration. The Cambodian people and Army have had to fight in defense of their independence and sovereignty at a time when the world situation is undergoing extremely complicated developments. [end recording]

In his reply, Colonel (Mam Sophat), military attache to the Cambodian Embassy, clearly expressed the resolve of the Cambodian Army and people, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and the State of Cambodia, to overcome all trials in the new stage and smash all enemy schemes and tricks. They would also firmly preserve the revolutionary gains, and actively contribute to consolidating and developing the special relations and friendship—fostered with the blood of countless generations of people in each nation—between Vietnam and Cambodia, as well as among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

Col (Mam Sophat) said:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades: All that we have today, together with our hopes for a brighter future, are inseparable from our relations with the Vietnamese people, the

VPA, and their unforgettable assistance and sacrifices. Under the leadership of the fraternal Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people and the VPA have shed their blood with us and have fought in the same trenches. All this will be recorded in the golden pages of our two nations' history. We will remember forever the services rendered by the Vietnamese party, people, and Army, who have ceaselessly and thoughtfully assisted our people in the defense and construction of Cambodia. We would like to extend our best regards and deepest sympathy to the families of fallen Vietnamese combatants, and to wounded and sick Vietnamese soldiers, who have sacrificed their blood and even their lives for our Cambodia. May our fraternal solidarity and friendship last forever! [applause] [end recording]

The meeting took place in an atmosphere permeated with the special militant solidarity and spirit of cooperation and friendship between the Armies and peoples of fraternal Vietnam and Cambodia. It concluded amid the stirring sound of the Internationale.

Envoy Hosts Reception

BK2106135891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] On 19 June, Cambodian Ambassador to Vietnam Uch Borit held a reception in Hanoi to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF]. Attending the function were General Doan Khue, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy national defense minister, and chief of the general staff of the Vietnam People's Army [VPA]; Tran Ngoc Hue, deputy head of the CPV Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; (Tran Huy Son), assistant to the foreign minister; and representatives of the VPA and mass organizations. Also attending the reception were ambassadors, charge d'affaires, and military attaches of foreign embassies in Hanoi.

At the reception, Ambassador Uch Borit and Gen. Doan Khue proposed a toast for the CPAF 40th founding anniversary and for the fine development of friendship and solidarity between the armed forces and peoples of the two countries.

'All' Workers To Return From Bulgaria by Aug

BK2006151291 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Because of the difficulties in many spheres, especially the lack of work and rapidly rising prices that have directly affected the income and living conditions of Vietnamese workers in Bulgaria, since late April 1991 the Governments of Bulgaria and Vietnam have entrusted the agencies concerned with the task of arranging for the repatriation of the Vietnamese workers. There were four flights in April and 15 in May, with 16 others being planned for June to bring a total of 5,400 workers home. At this pace, it is expected that all Vietnamese workers in Bulgaria will have returned home by late August.

Talks Held on Repatriating Workers From Germany

BK2106144091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 20 Jun 91

[From the press review]

[Text] Various papers today carry the result of the talks between the Department of International Labor Cooperation of the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare and the Federal Republic of Germany's (Federick Elber) Office on the issue of Vietnamese workers in Germany being repatriated before their contracts expire.

The talks concluded with an eight-point proposal to be presented to the governments of Vietnam and Germany which is aimed at resolving issues related to these Vietnamese workers.

Canada To Set Up Diplomatic Office in Vietnam

BK2106144291 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Canada will open a diplomatic office in Hanoi on July 1st to promote the process of renovation in Vietnam, trade improvement, and active participation in the peace process in Cambodia.

Report from Ottawa said on Tuesday, 18 June, that Mr. (Greenwood), an official of the Canadian Consulate in Thailand will be the representative of the Hanoi-based diplomatic office.

In a statement, the Canadian Foreign Ministry pointed out that though bilaterial trade is still limited, Canadian businessmen are paying more attention to Vietnam thanks to the results of the current economic reform in Vietnam, especially the law on foreign investment.

National Assembly Chairman Attends Art Exhibit

BK2006160191 Hanoi VNA in English 1403 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20—An art exhibition was opened here this afternoon by the plastic arts workers' association in honour of the coming seventh national party congress.

Among those present at the opening was Le Quang Dao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly.

On show are more than 300 oil paintings and sculptures by 230 authors in various parts of the country.

"Also today, the Sea Products Export Corporation (Seaprodex) subsidiary in Danang town, central Vietnam, in collaboration with the Vietnam Photographers Association opened a photo exhibition entitled "Sea Products—A Big Potential".

The exhibition displays nearly 100 colour and black-and-white photos depicting all aspects of life of Vietnamese fishermen.

Writers, Artists' Conference Held 28-29 May

BK2106065391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Essay by Xuan Thien from Issue No. 24 of VAN HOA NGHE THUAT: "Talk About and With One's Party"]

[Summary] I had a good opportunity to attend the 28-29 May conference of writers and artists in Hanoi. I would like to report here "what we discussed with one another and with our party, about our party."

Attending the conference were writers and artists of various generations, namely "Sister Song Kim and brothers Cu Huy Can, Van Cao, Hoc Phi, Te Hanh, Nguyen Dinh Thi, Luong Xuan Nghi, Bao Dinh Giang, Hoang Tran Cu, Nguyen Tri Van, and Do Huan."

In this conference, we discussed our ambitions and aspirations, and the guidelines for the coming years with a determination to renovate ourselves. "We discussed the fate of the country at a time when hostile forces are striving to oppose and attack our country to repel socialism in the whole world." We also debated measures to avoid "what could harm the personality of genuine artists and how to stand firm on the battlefield so as to help build Vietnam literature along the socialist orientation. We expressed our unswerving loyalty to the party leadership and earnestly petitioned the party on the most important issues to protect and promote the development of the country's culture and arts in the new stage."

During the conference, a letter from writer Le Trong Lu, who was ill and could not attend, was read. Brother Lu also corroborated our assertion that our achievements in the renovation process are only in the initial stage. He expressed his sadness over some pessimistic poems that failed to create a new humanism and over some deviant novels influenced by foreign lifestyles. We shared his sadness over "some manifestations of rightism in leadership, management and guidance; of a non-committal attitude in polemics and criticism; and of a loss of vigilance against the plot to transfer fire to the homeland which used decadent and reactionary culture, arguments inciting hatred and even dollars of counterrevolutionaries and quislings."

Many conferees, "namely Nguyen Dinh Thi, Bang Dinh Giang, Vu Hanh, Nguyen Tuong Nhan, Vien Phuong, Song Kim, Giang Huong and so on, profoundly criticized the blacklisted persons." They all wondered which force has served as a fulcrum for some so-called progressive persons and groups of people to arrogantly hurl threats and insults. What was the most inspiring in the conference was that all conferees have seen the clear path ahead and asserted their determination to "continually advance and struggle together with the people for a civilized life shining with human dignity."

The raison d'etre of writers and artists in Vietnam is to struggle for "a free, independent, prosperous, and strong Vietnam, and for the people's happiness according to the socialist ideal."

In conformity with the contents of a report by brother Cu Huy Can, we centered our discussion on "how to turn out more beautiful and attractive works," and "how to truly renovate the leadership and management to have an appropriate and effective mechanism so that the alliance of collective responsibility of functional agencies, and the party and state with various literary and artistic associations, can be established and develop its effect."

With firm confidence in the party's experienced leadership, we unanimously agreed to present our petition to restore national culture and arts at the upcoming party congress and to remain "as a reliable force in the political and ideological system of the party and state."

Army Correspondent Recalls May Visit to Spratlys

BK2006140591 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 16 Jun 91

[Summary From Poor Reception] Last May, a group of cadres from the General Political Department and the Ministry of National Defense made an inspection tour of the southern islands of the Truong Sa [Spratly] archipelago. Also joining this group for a visit to our navy combatants were "correspondents from the paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, the People's Army radio television, the Army film studio, the magazine QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN, the magazine VAN NGHE QUAN DOI, the Military Information Office, and the Navy bulletin."

To date, more than half the number of correspondents of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, the People's Army radio and television, and the Army Information Office have taken turns visiting troops on Truong Sa. Army press correspondents are not only engaged in propaganda or mass media work, but are also cadres responsible for political and ideological tasks in the Army.

"The brother combatants said they used to receive letters from their girlfriends or pen pals through the press, and considered this a valuable source of spiritual encouragement. They also expressed the hope that the paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN would publish a pen-pal column."

On Truong Sa archipelago, playing with the sand crabs is a pleasure for both our combatants and Army press correspondents. After working long hours or interview sessions, our correspondents would go fishing or diving to collect shells and coral.

Truong Sa, the country's easternmost archipelago is well-known to many people. However, a small atoll off the Vung Tau-Con Dao coast remains little known. That is the economic, scientific, and technical service center for oil and natural gas exploration.

"To firmly ensure the country's sovereignty over this continental shelf, our combatants today still have to endure numerous hardships. Meanwhile, they also fully understand their duties and honor toward the nation's future."

Research Project on Spratly, Paracels Approved

BK2106100091 Hanoi VNA in English 0605 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21—The State Scientific Council has approved and rated 'excellent' the research project 'Investigation and Research of the Sea Areas of Vietnam and of the Truong Sa (Spratly) and Hoang Sa (Paracels) Archipelagoes'.

The project, codenamed 48-08-01, comes within a state-level programme for scientific researches in the period 1986-1990 of the Vietnam Institute of Science.

The project manager is Doctor Professor Dang Ngoc Thanh, deputy head of the Vietnam Institute of Science. Taking part are researchers and scientists of various institutions related to the sea. The project enriches and systematizes the valuable documents and data about the sea areas and the two said archipelagoes of the country collected since 1923.

Figures on Joint Oil Enterprise Output Reported

BK2106135691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] So far this month, the Vietnam-USSR Petroleum Joint Enterprise [VIETSOVPETRO] has pumped up 11,500 tonnes of crude oil per day in the Bach Ho oilfield or 1,500 tonnes more than the daily output last month. This is the latest crude oil output per day so far.

At present, 54 oil wells are under operation by VIETSOVPETRO. Last year, the joint enterprise pumped up 2.7 million tonnes of crude oil, up by 1.2 million tonnes over the previous year.

This year, VIETSOVPETRO plans to tap 3.5 million tonnes of crude oil.

Australia

Evans: Hopes for Cambodian Settlement Emerge

BK2106070591 Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Canberra, June 21 (AFP)—Hopes of a peace settlement in Cambodia have emerged in the last 24 hours, Australia's Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Friday.

Mr. Evans told Parliament the situation was "extremely active at the moment", with many more positive signs in the last 24 hours than he had seen in the last nine months.

He said the positive signs seemed to flow from a rapprochement between Prime Minister Hun Sen and former Cambodian monarch and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk that had been achieved during the latest talks on a peace settlement in Jakarta.

"What is happening is occurring squarely within the context of the United Nations peace plan rather than involving some fundamental departure from it," Mr. Evans said.

"I do think there are grounds for quite a lot of optimism that we may be at last seeing the beginning of a serious endgame in this."

The U.N. plan, initiated by Mr. Evans following the failure of an international peace conference in Paris two years ago, provides for a handover of administrative powers to the U.N.

The minister said despite the apparent failure of the Jakarta talks to advance agreement on settlement terms, there had been developments towards a Supreme National Council (SNC) meeting which represented "rapid and lively forward movement."

Prince Sihanouk is expected to travel to Phatthaya, Thailand, to chair a meeting of the SNC, which includes representatives of the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh government and the three Cambodian resistance factions, on June 24.

Prince Sihanouk decided to join the SNC as an ordinary member after the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge rejected in Jakarta an accord between him and Hun Sen under which they would hold the positions of SNC president and vice president respectively.

Mr. Evans said it was too early to say whether Japan would take part in a United Nations peacekeeping force in Cambodia.

Australia believed Japan had a major role to play in post-settlement rehabilitation, he said.

Board Sells 100,000 Tonnes of Wheat to Iraq

BK2106070091 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] The Australian Wheat Board has signed a contract selling 100,000 tonnes of wheat to Iraq. The Wheat Board announced the sale worth about $12 million saying it was the first such sale to Iraq since the United Nations imposed embargo in August last year.

Chairman of the Wheat Board, Clinton Condon, said the sale was significant because it reinforced Australia's position as the preferred supplier to Iraq. The announcement said the sale was on a cash basis and that Iraq had indicated that it was prepared to negotiate on the earliest possible repayment of Iraq's wheat debt to Australia.

Australia accepted Iraq's inability to settle the debt until it either recommenced the export of oil or the United States freed up Iraqi funds frozen in foreign bank accounts.

A Wheat Board spokesman said the shipment was being organized with urgency because Iraq was desperate for basic foodstuffs. News of the sale follows a diplomatic exchange this week between Canberra and Washington in which Australia was critical of a United States decision to sell subsidized wheat to Kuwait.

Fiji

Prime Minister in New Zealand for Treatment

BK2106072191 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Fiji's prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, is in New Zealand for medical treatment. There was no official cabinet statement but THE DAILY POST newspaper in Fiji quoted the deputy prime minister, Josevata Kamikamica, as confirming Ratu Mara's departure. Mr. Kamikamica said Ratu Mara was being accompanied by his doctor. It is not known what sort of medical treatment he is undergoing.

A spokesman for Auckland's Greenlane hospital, which specializes in heart cases, said Ratu Mara had attended the clinic but had not been admitted.

New Zealand

Government Not To Avoid Antinuclear Stance

BK2106062791 Hong Kong AFP in English 0611 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Wellington, June 21 (AFP)—New Zealand is not trying to find a way around its own antinuclear laws, passed by a previous government, in order to foster new defence links with the United States, Foreign Affairs Minister Don McKinnon said Friday.

Speaking at a press conference on his return from Canberra, he said this was the message he gave Australia, which had seemed to believe the New Zealand Government was "trying to breach the wall" in a de facto way.

"I believe the Australian Government is now satisfied that the position we have taken is very clear—that the no-go areas in terms of military and defence are an impregnable barrier.

"We are not trying to climb over it or go round it and therefore we are constrained in our foreign and defence policy as a result," he said.

The Labour Government in 1986 passed antinuclear laws which the United States saw as an effective ban on visits of their ships to New Zealand ports.

Washington, which refuses to confirm or deny whether its naval vessels carry nuclear weapons, suspended military ties under the ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand and U.S.) Pact.

The current government, while affirming the antinuclear law, has sought closer ties with the United States.

Mr. McKinnon said Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Foreign Minister Gareth Evans now understood New Zealand's position. "We are clearly putting ourselves in a different position but we are still determined to markedly improve our relationship with the U.S. In a variety of other ways without this issue impeding other factors."

Papua New Guinea

Students Charged With Disturbing Peace

BK2106073591 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] In the Papua New Guinea capital of Port Moresby, three university students have appeared in court on charges of breaching peace and illegally possessing offensive weapons.

The students include the vice president of a student representative council of the University of Papua New Guinea, (Patterson Piti). Students at the university are continuing a boycott of classes as part of a campaign against the government's decision to grant pay rises to members of Parliament.

A Radio Australia reporter in Port Moresby, Stephen Damian, reports that the arrest of the three on Wednesday came after the government order to crack down on those involved in the boycott.

The offensive weapons alleged to have been found in the students' possession included two tear gas canisters and a shotgun cartridge. The presiding magistrate, (Carl Rema), said that there was no proof that the students had any intention of using the weapons and released them on bail until another court appearance on 28 June.

Solomon Islands

Government Faces No Confidence Motion on Strike

BK2106092091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Honiara, June 21 (AFP)—Solomon Islands Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni will face a motion of no confidence in his leadership when Parliament meets next week over his failure to resolve a public servants' strike.

Opposition leader Andrew Nori said on radio here Friday that he gave notice of the motion to the Parliament office on Thursday.

It was expected to be moved next Friday, June 28, he said.

Mr. Nori said Mr. Mamaloni had demonstrated that he could not restore a rift between the 4,000 strong public servant union and the government.

"The opposition is confident that the motion will be successful and there is hope for a smooth change of government," he said.

The two-week public servants' strike is over a demand for the termination of the permanent secretaries' contracts because their salaries have been described as excessive.

Essential services, such as nursing, aviation, telecommunications, and customs, are due to join the strike in two weeks time, when a 28-day strike notice expires.

So far, only government revenue has been severely affected by the stoppage.

Mr. Mamaloni has ruled as prime minister since 1989 and survived a motion of no confidence in early 1990.